The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5754.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1870.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York,

FEB. 15, 1870.

The remarkable success which attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely-located and honorably-managed Railroads are promptly recognized and readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable public service—both to the holders of Capital and to those great national works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of Capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special satisfaction the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire railroad system and water transportation of the great West and Southwest, FORMS THE ADDITIONAL EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS ROAD AS A NEW OUTLET FROM THE WEST TO THE SEA magnifies it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD to the Ohio River, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and

Render it the Most Important and Substantial Railroad Enterprise now in Progress in this Country.

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and co-operation of prominent capitalists and railroad men of this City, of sound judgment and known integrity, whose connection with it, together with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia, insures an energetic, honorable and successful management.

The Road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio River, at or near the mouth of the Big Sandy River, 150 miles above Cincinnati and 350 miles below Pittsburg.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the

Chesapeake and Ohio with the Entire Railroad Systems of the West and Southwest, and with the Pacific Railroad.

Its valuable franchise and superior advantages will place the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country;

And there Exists a Present Value, in Completed Road and Work Done, Equal to the Entire Amount of the Mortgage.

The details of the Loan have been arranged with special reference of the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety and protection against loss or fraud.

The Bonds are in denominations of

$1,000, $500 and $100.

They will be issued as Coupon Bonds, payable to bearer, and may be held in that form; or

The Bond may be registered in the name of the owner, with the coupons remaining payable to bearer attached, the principal being then transferable only on the books of the Company, unless reassigned to bearer; or

The coupons may be detached and canceled, the Bond made a PERMANENT REGISTERED BOND, transferable only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

The three classes OF BONDS will be known respectively as:

1. **"Coupon Bonds payable to Bearer."**
2. **"Registered Bonds with Coupons attached."**
3. **"Registered Bonds with Coupons detached,"**

and should be so designated by correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have THIRTY YEARS to run from January 15, 1870, with interest at six per cent. per annum from Nov. 1, 1869. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The interest is payable in May and November, that it may take the place of that of the earlier issues of Five-twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A Sinking Fund of $100,000

PER ANNUM IS PROVIDED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS, TO TAKE EFFECT ONE YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The mortgage is for $15,000,000, of which $2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, now merged in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Of the remaining $13,000,000 a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the Road to the Ohio River, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active trade.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest.

A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guarded, and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the markets, both of this country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully,

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers.

P. S.—We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, statistical details, maps, &c., which will be furnished upon application.

☞ **We buy and sell Government Bonds, and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances.**

WASHINGTON.

Statement of the Public Debt for March.

A Reduction of Over Six Millions in February.

Further Action on the Cadetship Sales in Congress.

Reports of the Gold Panic Investigating Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The large deduction of six millions in the public debt to-day was received with considerable surprise, in view of the fact that six millions had been disbursed on the pensions account during the month. The following table shows the changes in the public debt for the month:

Liabilities.	
Coin interest debt—Principal increase	$450 00
Interest increase	5,860,948 02
Lawful money debt—Principal increase	25,000 00
Interest decrease	192,400 00
Matured debt—Principal decrease	797,600 00
Interest decrease	9,620 51
Demand notes decrease	280 00
Legal-tender notes	
Fractional currency decrease	113,473 54
Gold certificates decrease	6,009,340 00
Decrease in liabilities	6,404,814 05
Increase in liabilities	5,886,398 02
Net decrease	518,416 03
Assets.	
Coin increase	800,009 20
Currency increase	1,589,478 27
Sinking Fund increase	2,160,448 50
Special bond purchase increase	1,416,459 95
Increase in assets	5,966,395 72
Decrease in liabilities	518,416 03
Decrease in debt for month	6,484,811 75
Decrease in debt to Feb. 1	80,649,971 09
Total decrease in debt to date	87,134,782 84

The receipts of internal revenue for the month of February, $12,112,370 45, and for the fiscal year to date, $111,160,818 65. The receipts for the present month show a gain of $1,840,113 over the receipts of February, 1869.

The recapitulation of the statement is as follows:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at 5 per cent	$221,589,300 00
Bonds at 6 per cent	1,886,350,350 00
Amount outstanding	$2,107,939,650 00
Interest	38,708,342 84
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates at 3 per cent	$45,555,000 00
Navy Pension Fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000 00
Amount outstanding	$59,555,000 00
Interest	525,550 00
Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.	
Amount outstanding	$3,973,346 64
Interest	524,048 37
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Legal-tender notes	$356,109,978 50
Fractional currency	39,950,039 08
Certificates of gold deposited	44,382,840 00
Amount outstanding	$440,442,857 58
Grand total amount outstanding	$2,611,910,854 22
Grand total interest	39,757,941 21
Total debt, principal and interest to date, including coupons due and not presented for payment	$2,651,668,795 43
Amount in the Treasury.	
Coin	$102,400,739 97
Currency	10,280,285 68
Sinking Fund in United States coin, interest bonds and accrued interest thereon	27,876,529 00
Other United States coin, interest bonds purchased and accrued interest thereon	72,782,763 61
Total	$213,340,318 26
Debt, less amount in Treasury	$2,438,328,477 17
Debt, less amount in Treasury on the 1st ultimo	2,444,813,288 92
Decrease of debt during the past month	$6,484,811 75
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1869	$87,134,782 84
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest payable in lawful money.	
Amount outstanding	$64,457,320 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	637,541 20
Interest paid by the United States	6,881,664 96
Interest repaid by transportation of mails	1,994,074 61
Balance of interest paid by the United States	4,887,590 35

THE CADET INVESTIGATION.

The affairs of the Military Committee occupied a large part of the attention of the House to-day. General LOGAN submitted a report, accompanied by the evidence in the case of JOHN T. DEWEESE, member from the Fourth District of North Carolina. The facts developed were in substance the same as given in these dispatches last evening. A statement from Mr. DEWEESE, made before the Committee, was read to the House, in which he admitted the receipt of the money, but told that he had returned it after this investigation began. The House then unanimously passed a resolution of condemnation similar to that passed in the Whittemore case. General LOGAN then submitted a request of the Committee for instructions, as to whether they should confine their investigations to members of the present Congress only, or continue to take up all the cases that were presented. If the latter was insisted upon, a further appropriation to defray the expenses would be needed. Besides it was questionable whether it would accomplish any good at all. Ex-members who might be thus exposed were certainly beyond the reach of the punishment of the House. Finally, after a wrangling debate, the House passed a resolution substantially in accordance with the Committee's desires, viz., instructing them to confine their investigations to members of the present Congress, and Executive and Judicial officers. The Committee had but one witness before them to-day. He gave testimony in the case of Mr. GOLLADAY, the purport of which has not transpired.

THE GOLD PLOT REPORTS.

The resolutions accompanying the report of the Banking and Currency Committee on the gold panic investigation, attract much attention. The proposition to put such a high tax on speculative gold sales as to virtually suppress them elicits varied comment, and the inquiry as to whether any further legislation is necessary to prohibit the improper certification of checks by banks raises the question as to how it happens that the banks already so successfully evade the law of last year on that subject. No action was had on these subjects, they being recommitted to the Committee.

BONDED WHISKY.

The Kentucky and Tennessee distillers to-day finally carried their resolution extending the time for whisky in bond from one to three years; but the House insisted on Mr. HOOPER's amendment adding a tax of one cent per gallon for every month the whisky remains in bond beyond one year. This adds twenty-four cents per gallon tax to all whisky which remains in bond the full term of three years.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs heard a further argument from General SLOCUM to-day in favor of the removal of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. At the conclusion of his speech the Committee instructed Mr. STARKWEATHER, in connection with General SLOCUM, to prepare a bill for this purpose. The matter is thus taking shape very rapidly, and points unmistakably to the removal of the yard to New-London. The selection of General SLOCUM to aid in the preparation of a bill for the Committee is a high compliment to that gentleman, since he is not a member of the Committee and is also a Democrat—though, in truth, it is due to the fact that he is not only one of the most liberal Democrats, but also one of the fairest men in the House.

THE JUDGESHIPS.

The Senate held a long Executive Session to-day, which resulted in the confirmation of Judge STRONG, and without action on Mr. BRADLEY. The probabilities, however, are in favor of the latter's confirmation.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH BELGIUM.

The following circular has been issued by the Post Office Department:

NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS AND THE PUBLIC.—An additional Postal Convention has been concluded between the United States and Belgium reducing the rate of international letter postage on letters exchanged in closed mails *via* England from fifteen to ten cents per single rate of fifteen grammes—one-half ounce or under prepayment optional, to take effect March 15, 1870. The rate of postage, conditions of payment, &c., on newspapers, books, packets and samples of merchandise, remain unchanged. Postmasters will levy and collect postage accordingly on and after March 15, 1870.

By order of the Postmaster-General.

JOSEPH H. BLACKFAU,
Superintendent of Foreign Mails.

THE GOLD CONSPIRACY.

Reports of the Congressional Investigating Committee—Important Recommendations by the Majority—Charges of the Minority.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The majority report of the Committee appointed to investigate the gold conspiracy was submitted by Mr. GARFIELD, the Chairman. It says: In obedience to the order of the House, the Committee resolved to examine the following topics in the order named:

First—The Gold Exchange and the Gold Exchange Bank, their history, the character of their ordinary operations, and their relations to the gold panic of September.

Second—The alleged conspiracy of September to raise the price of gold, the persons engaged in it, and the instrumentalities made use of.

Third—Whether any officers of the National Government were directly or indirectly engaged in the alleged conspiracy.

The movements of gold for a year previous to September are first briefly reviewed. It is then shown that the first indication of a concerted movement on the part of those who were prominent in the panic of September was an effort to secure the appointment of some person who should be subservient to their schemes as assistant at New-York in place of Mr. H. H. VAN DYCK. In this effort Mr. GOULD and Mr. A. R. CORBIN appear to have been closely and intimately connected. CORBIN suggested his step son-in-law, ROBERT B. CATHERWOOD, but he declined to take the position if offered to him. Their attention was next turned to General BUTTERFIELD, and after his appointment claimed to be his supporters. The Committee say, however, they have no evidence to show that General BUTTERFIELD was in any way cognizant of the corrupt schemes which led the conspirators to desire his appointment, nor that their recommendation had any weight in securing it. In addition to these efforts, the conspirators resolved to discover, if possible, the purpose of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the sales of gold. Their skillful and repeated efforts to draw out the President elicited only a gloomy prospect. GOULD'S plans to influence the Administration, which his and Mr. CORBIN'S testimony (printed in the TIMES of Tuesday) clearly indicated, are given in detail, and their ill-success remarked. The report states that in his efforts to force up the price of gold, Mr. GOULD seems to have left no means untried to open every avenue of information, and to buy or conciliate all possible influence and aid. He placed General BUTTERFIELD under obligations to him, used Mr. CORBIN all that he could, and endeavored to get them in his power by drawing them into speculation through himself. The attempt to procure the insertion of an editorial in the TIMES purporting to give semi-officially the plans of the Administration, in furtherance of their schemes is noticed, and the fact stated that the article was so altered by the TIMES editors as to make it perfectly harmless, and to defeat the end in view of the conspirators. GOULD invited FISK to share his burdens more than once. In alluding to this gentleman the Committee write as follows:

It would appear that nothing but the scent of corruption could sharpen the appetite of FISK for the game which his leader was pursuing. His own testimony on this point exhibits his singular depravity and the kind of influences which could move him to act in opposition to his own judgment. He was told that CORBIN had enlisted the interest of persons high in authority. That the President, MRS. GRANT, General PORTER and General BUTTERFIELD were corruptly interested in the movement, and that the Secretary had been forbidden to sell gold. Though these declarations were evidently false, as the evidence abundantly shows, yet the compounded villainy presented by GOULD and CORBIN was too tempting a bait for FISK to resist. He joined the movement at once, and brought to its aid all the force of his magnetic and infectious enthusiasm. The malign influence which CATALINE wielded over the reckless and abandoned youth of Rome finds a fitting parallel in the power which FISK carried into Wall street, when followed by the Thugs of Erie and the debauchees of the Opera House, he swept into the Gold Room and defied both Street and the Treasury. Indeed the whole gold movement is not an unworthy copy of that great conspiracy to lay Rome in ashes, and deluge the streets in blood for the purpose of enriching those who were to apply the torch and wield the dagger.

The Committee then report what took place just before and immediately after Black Friday, which they learn from the testimony; how they drew around them an army of brokers as corrupt as they themselves, opened an account for the "Pool" which they styled the national gold account, hoping thus to strengthen the pretence that officers of the National Government were interested with them; gradually bulled up gold, &c., &c., all of which has before been given in substance. Finally the Committee, in reviewing the whole subject, submit the following conclusions:

First—The Gold Exchange and the Gold Exchange Bank are creatures of this country and this decade alone. All their operations are founded on the difference between the price of gold and of paper money. All the foreign trade of the country, and indeed all transactions where the commodity is purchased in one currency, and gold in another, requires a purchase, loan or sale of gold to complete the transaction. To meet this legitimate necessity of business these institutions were organized in 1862-'3, but soon became the instruments of reckless speculation. The prominent bankers and merchants who testified before the Committee were nearly unanimous in the opinion that there was no sufficient reason for the existence of these institutions, that they were the source of measureless evils and ought to be destroyed. The testimony of WILLIAM E. DODGE, Sr., expresses the opinion of the Committee and of many witnesses. He says in regard to the Gold Room: "My opinion is that without that organization it would have been utterly impossible to get up the panic; in the open market no such excitement can occur; in the Gold Room gold, or rather the ownership of gold, changes hands at fictitious values: men of almost no capital buy and sell gold, which they do not in reality possess, merely for the purpose of speculation; there is no legitimate business about it, and the commerce of the country is obliged to make settlements at the current rate of gold, according to the fictitious prices established by those gamblers; unscrupulous and irresponsible men, without a hundred dollars in the world, either in gold or currency, buy and sell to the extent of millions at fictitious prices, and every merchant in the United States is at their mercy. The legitimate gold transactions are very large, but they bear no kind of proportion to the amount that changes hands in the Gold Room lobby as a matter of speculation. On a return to specie payments there would be no necessity for a Gold Room or Gold Exchange Bank in the regular course of commerce—not the least in the world. It might exist for a time as a mere gambling house—nothing else. Take the Gold Room out of the way, and the commerce in gold will regulate itself. I look upon the whole thing as a gambling operation. Such transactions ought to be placed entirely outside the pale of commerce. The law ought to treat it as gambling, for that is what it is; gambling in the very life blood of the nation—in the currency of the country, in which every person throughout the land is interested." It is proper to add that the testimony of Mr. HODGSKIN gives the strongest points that have been presented in favor of these institutions.

Second—The gold conspiracy has already been so fully exhibited that but little more can be said. It is evident that the tendency of gold was downward and that the movement of the conspirators was wholly artificial and unnatural, and that its effects were most disastrous to the legitimate business of the country. It dealt a heavy blow to our credit abroad by shaking the faith of foreign capitalists in the stability of our trade and the honesty of our people. At home its effects extended far beyond the circle of those who participated in it. One misfortune created another, and hundreds of firms engaged in legitimate business were wholly ruined or severely crippled. Importers of foreign goods were for many days at the mercy of the gamblers, and suffered heavy losses. For many days the business of the whole country was paralyzed, a vast volume of currency was drawn from the great channels of industry and held in the grasp of the conspirators. Hundreds of active, ambitious men were lured from the honest pursuit of wealth by the delusive vision of sudden fortune. The foundations of business morality were broken, and the numerous defalcations that followed are closely traceable to the mad spirit engendered by speculation. But however strongly we may condemn the conspirators themselves, we cannot lose sight of those causes which lie behind the actors themselves and spring from our financial condition. The conspiracy and its baneful consequences must be set down as one of the items in the great bill of costs which the nation is paying for the support of its present machinery. For all purposes of internal trade gold is not money, but an article of merchandise; but for all purposes of foreign commerce it is only currency. So long as we have two standards of value, recognized by law, which may be made to vary in respect to each other by artificial means, so long will speculation in the price of gold offer temptations too great to be resisted, and so long will capital continue to be diverted from enterprises which add to the national wealth, and will be used in the reckless gambling which ruins the great majority of those who engage in it, and endangers the business of the whole country. Not the least among the evils which grow out of the condition of our currency is the necessity which makes the National Government a dealer in gold. Whether the surplus gold be hoarded or sold it creates an artificial interference in the business of the country, and devolves upon the officers who manage it most delicate and difficult duties. The Committee find that the custom adopted by some of the national banks of certifying checks which do not represent cash deposits, and which if presented immediately cannot be used, is a dangerous and pernicious practice, and the use of such checks greatly aided the conspirators. It is in evidence that one bank, the Fourth National, certified [illegible] of checks in the course of two days, and with all its cash reserve was unable to make settlement, and only by large loans was saved from breaking.

Third—In regard to the relation of officers of the Government to the gold movement, the Committee find that the wicked and cunningly devised attempts of the conspirators to compromise the President of the United States, or his family, utterly failed. Mr. CORBIN, using the opportunities which his family relationship to the President afforded, and under that worst form of hypocrisy which puts on the guise of religion and patriotism, used all his arts to learn something from the private conversations of the President which could be made profitable to him and his co-conspirators. But with these and all the efforts of his associates the testimony has not elicited a word or an act of the President inconsistent with that patriotism and integrity which befit the Chief Executive of the nation. The message sent to CORBIN when his duplicity was first suspected, and the order which laid the strong hand of the Government upon the conspirators and broke their power, are the most significant declarations that the President held, and treated them as enemies of the credit and business of the country. It is impossible to say whether the charge that Mrs. GRANT was interested in the speculation in gold originated with FISK and CORBIN; and the charge is only made on the hearsay testimony of Mr. FISK. He avers that CORBIN told him that $500,000 of the gold that GOULD was carrying for CORBIN's account was for Mrs. GRANT, and that the $25,000 profit paid to CORBIN by GOULD had been forwarded to Mrs. GRANT. This statement is denied by CORBIN and unsupported by GOULD. The Committee required Mr. GOULD to produce the original check for the $25,000 and Mr. CORBIN to show what use he made of it. The check was produced and CORBIN produced the account of the Bank of America, showing that immediately on the receipt of the check CORBIN paid it on a debt which he owed to the bank. CORBIN swears he never sent or pretended to send any money to Mrs. GRANT or any of the President's family, and that he never proposed to give any of them any interest in his gold speculation, and Mr. GOULD swears that he did not think any member of the President's family had any knowledge of the gold speculation. The pretence of Mr. FISK that HORACE PORTER, Secretary for the President, was interested in this speculation, is utterly groundless. In regard to General BUTTERFIELD, it appears from the evidence that during his administration the affairs of the Sub-Treasury were managed with vigor and intelligence, and all the public funds intrusted to his charge were faithfully accounted for. It is not conclusively proved that he was interested with the conspirators in raising the price of gold, though on this point testimony is conflicting. Mr. GOULD swears positively that he bought two lots of gold for General BUTTERFIELD, amounting in all to $1,500,000, and on cross-examination details the conversation that occurred between them when the order was given. General BUTTERFIELD under oath denies this statement. He admits that GOULD proposed to buy gold for him, but says he made no response either of assent or dissent. Both FISK and GOULD swear that they received messages from BUTTERFIELD, and answers to messages which they sent him during the days of the panic in reference to news from Washington, and this statement receives some support from the testimony of BROWN, a messenger of the Sub-Treasury. General BUTTERFIELD swears that he answered all inquiries sent to him, but sent no other messages to these men. But it is proved by the testimony that during the day of the panic two firms of brokers sold gold on General BUTTERFIELD's order and for his profit, and that during his whole term of office he was dealing largely in United States bonds on his own account. Early in the week of the panic he sent for JOSEPH SELIGMAN, a prominent broker, and expressed the opinion the Treasury would sell gold, and that the price would come down, and gave him orders to sell. During the 22d, 23d and 24th of September, while the panic was reaching its crisis, SELIGMAN sold in this order $700,000, on which General BUTTERFIELD made a net profit of $35,000. MORTON & CO. also bought bonds and sold gold for General BUTTERFIELD while he was in the Sub-Treasury, and other firms bought bonds for him. The explanation of General BUTTERFIELD—that the gold sold for him was not, properly, speculation in gold, but an incident to dealing in bonds on a gold basis—does not, in the opinion of the Committee, change the real nature of the transaction, and if it did it is an evidence that his sale of gold through SELIGMAN, made independently of the purchase of bonds, which had been made before, and the profits on which were used as a margin for the sale of gold. It is not proved in the testimony that General BUTTERFIELD used the dispatches of the Secretary of the Treasury for his own profit before making them public, but it is in evidence that during the last day of the panic he frequently received important dispatches from the Secretary and sent many to him in which he exhibited the state of affairs in the gold market. But General BUTTERFIELD knew that whenever the price of gold was pushed down one cent by the action of the Treasury it would make him a profit of $8,000 on his sales through SELIGMAN alone. When asked by the Committee whether he knew any officer of the United States who was, directly or indirectly, interested in gold, he answered unqualifiedly in the negative. But when afterwards confronted with the testimony of JOSEPH SELIGMAN, concerning his purchases of gold, he admitted it was true.

The Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill levying such a tax on the transactions of the Gold Exchange and the Gold Exchange Clearing House as in their judgment the interests of the country shall require.

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to define and punish conspiracy against the credit of the United States and the business of the people.

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be instructed to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary to prevent the improper use of certified checks by the national banks, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. COX submitted the minority report. It is signed by Messrs. COX and JONES. In brief, they contend that the inception of the gold plot was involved in the appointment of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury at New-York; that it was by changing the policy of Secretary MCCULLOCH that sales of gold, if at all made, should be regulated by law; and that the investigation was partial, as the Committee refused to investigate the conduct of persons, including the President, in Washington. The report is exceedingly long. In opening it is asserted that had the constitutional currency of coin remained to us, such panics would have been, and would now be impossible. It is declared that the conspirators succeeded in imposing their grain-transportation theory upon the President, and that no more dangerous scheme could be invented for the injury of the farmers or the people, if we look to the end—to the bursting of the bubble and its reaction. CORBIN, CATHERWOOD and GOULD are given as the confederates; and the minority believe that the appointment of BUTTERFIELD was brought about through their influence, because it was believed he could aid them in bringing success to their efforts. The minority have no doubt that the Clearing House—which is a nuisance to legitimate traffic and commerce—and the Gold Exchange Bank, which was an instrument used for the certification of fabulous amounts not represented by money—the "phantom gold" which played so conspicuous a part in the drama—are obnoxious to the sweeping criticisms of the majority report. The Clearing House gave great facilities for gambling. And they concur in the majority report that Federal legislation in the form of taxation would be of great utility in destroying this pestiferous institution.

The minority think the discovery of who were the principals in the conspiracy is not so important as how to prevent such combinations in the future. They cannot fail to see how important all legislation will be so long as agents of the Government and their outside confederates can know with "certainty" and communicate with ease the intentions and conduct of the fiscal officers in advance of public information; or how, being advised of such intention and conduct in advance, by an impracticable system, they may adapt their plans to the exigencies of which they are advised. All such legislation is fertile so long as a policy is pursued by the Secretary of the Treasury which advises such agents and the public what to expect as to sales of gold so that speculators may proceed with safety. Mr. CATHERWOOD describes it in the same way—that the basis of their original plan was that there would be stability in the sales of gold—as an assurance for safe operations. It is perfectly possible for such combinations to succeed, even better than the one now investigated, so long as the Treasury is full of gold, and so long as the head of the Treasury can dispose of it at pleasure. There is nothing proved in this investigation so clearly as this fact: that the schemers relied and risked their fortunes absolutely upon their belief of what the Government would do. Mr. CORBIN ascertained from the President that the Secretary would not sell gold, and on this supposition Mr. GOULD bought largely. There is not a particle of doubt, they averred, but that CORBIN was interested; and his *rôle* was that of procuring the aid of the President for his theory. BUTTERFIELD himself frankly states to GOULD that "he knew the views and policy of the Government were that they would not sell any gold until after the crops were sent to the market." Who contributed to this policy unless it was Mr. CORBIN? That this was the policy impressed upon the President by this pertinacious schemer is placed beyond the shadow of a doubt by the correspondence between the President and the Secretary of the Treasury. The President, either from conviction of the feasibility and utility of the crop theory or from his indifference and inattention to the designs underlying it, accepted it. He never intended gold should go down. GOULD did not expect it. In this was the realization of his plan. Unconsciously or consciously, the President in his letters to Mr. BOUTWELL worked in unison with the conspirators.

The minority criticise the Secretary's financial policy at length, and contrast it with that of Secretary MCCULLOCH, and declare that it was his policy that led to the combination of speculators to raise the price of gold, or rather to depreciate United States rates. They do not suspect the President of complicity, but they desire an explanation from him. They say: One word vouchsafed from the President—one word from his wife and sister—would have elucidated many mysteries, and furnished us the opportunity of saying, "We, the opponents of the Executive, in all fair criticism, add our tribute to confirm the partial attestation of his friends; and we do it the more cheerfully because we are bound by our relations to the Administration to challenge all its acts." The minority also believe that it would elucidate the facts connected with what is called the "fi letter, if the lady who wrote and the lady who received it were permitted to explain. The letter was destroyed.

Further points are given upon which the minority feel they have not had sufficient light, and then, in conclusion, they respectfully decline to give any certificates of immaculateness to any parties. The resolution under which we act, does not call for or compel us to do so; and however much it may be desirable, in many views, we submit our report in that reticence to which we were enforced by the conduct of the President and the act of the majority. The public may draw its own inference as well from the testimony as from its absence. We have none to draw; and by this statement we frankly say that we make no insinuation or charge. Let the friends of the Executive, if he be in any way damaged by their zeal in shielding him, be held responsible for our silence. One of the minority, Mr. COX, desires to add for himself, in conclusion, that this investigation has no utility, unless it informs the public mind of the absolute necessity, even through temporary distress, and as the only prevention against the recurrence of such disastrous panics, and further as the only permanent relief for trade, and commerce, and business of all kinds—that we should return to gold and silver coin. If this is not taught by this investigation, then it has no lesson. The speculation, debauchery, profligacy and extravagance incident to such a situation will go on until it culminates in bankruptcy and poverty.

HAYTI.

Visit of Admiral Porter—The Government Warned of the Consequences of Assisting Cabral—Great Excitement—Aid for Cabral from Jamaica.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Friday, Feb. 18, 1870.

Rear-Admiral C. H. PORTER entered our harbor Feb. 9, with the United States flagship *Severn* and the ironclad *Dictator*. He obtained an interview with the Provisional Government, and gave its members to understand that he was instructed to say: "That negotiations are now pending between the American and Dominican Republics; and that his Government having good reason to suppose, since the fall of SALNAVE, the actual authorities were not at all favorable to the policy of annexing or ceding any portion of this island to the United States, and presumed therefore that the Provisional Government of Hayti would be disposed to aid CABRAL by sending him arms, ammunition and money to fight against BAEZ, and prevent the consummation of the negotiations that the United States are now carrying on with the latter chieftain, he (the Admiral) had therefore authority to say that any aid given to CABRAL would be considered as an act of hostility to the United States, and would provoke hostilities in return, for the United States Government was determined to use all its power to prevent any aid being given to CABRAL, and he had come with sufficient force to carry this determination into execution, so far as transportation by vessels was concerned, and he would do so whether this succor was carried to CABRAL under the Haytian or any other flag."

This menace has given great offence to the Haytians, especially as no tangible evidence exists that any aid whatever had been or would be sent under the Haytian flag to CABRAL, whereas, there is evidence that a vessel bearing the English flag had left Kingston, Jamaica, with arms and ammunition for CABRAL. Rumor says that the Haytian Consul at Kingston was interested in expediting that vessel. This, however, is not proven. But it is clear that the British authorities at Jamaica have allowed a vessel to clear their from Custom House with arms, &c., for CABRAL. It is, therefore, asked here: Why this hit at John Bull over the shoulders of Hayti? and other questions of the same import.

After delivering his message to the Provisional Government, the Admiral went as far as Cape Haytien, leaving the ironclad *Dictator* in this harbor, returning in a few days. The English Admiral, who arrived soon afterwards, was presented to the Provisional Government yesterday, and, by courteous expressions, contrasted strongly with the blunt menace which the American Admiral was charged to deliver.

FIRES.

Woolen Mill in Philadelphia Burned—An Elevator in Canada Burned—Incendiarism in Indiana—Other Fires.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—The woolen shoddy mill of WASHINGTON PATTON, at Darby, was burned last evening. Loss $20,000; partially insured.

TORONTO, Ont., March 1.—The Northern Railway elevator, containing about 125,000 bushels of grain and 16,000 barrels of flour, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $250,000.

MADISON, Ind., March 1.—Another attempt was made last night to burn the *Courier* printing office and the lower Seminary. The fires at both places were extinguished without much damage.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 1.—A fire at Thorntown, Ind., last night, destroyed the large flouring mill of MCKENSIE & CO. Loss $20,000. Insured for $16,000, of which $10,000 is in the Underwriters' of New-York.

SAN DOMINGO.

The Republic in Favor of Annexation to the United States—The Popular Vote.

SAN DOMINGO, Feb. 20, *via* HAVANA, March 1.—The Dominican Republic has formally declared for annexation to the United States. The vote, which was officially proposed to the people by the Government, has been taken, and as recorded here shows an overwhelming majority in the affirmative. The towns of Santiago, La Vega and Azua led the demand for admission to the Union, and nowhere was there any visible opposition. The United States steamer *Swatara*, Captain ALLEN, arrived here yesterday just in time to hear the vote declared. The Council of Ministers estimate the public debt at less than $1,500,000.

CANADA.

Canal Interests of the Dominion—Imports and Exports.

OTTOWA, Ont., March 1.—A deputation of Canal Commissioners, representing the canal interests throughout the Dominion, waited on the Governor-General yesterday. His Excellency received them courteously, and stated in reply to their address, that the subject of the enlargement of canal communication throughout the whole country was at present under serious consideration by the Government. The Mayor of Toronto and Mr. CAPREAL made speeches, setting forth at considerable length the particulars of the scheme. Official returns just published show that the Dominion imports for the year ending June 30, 1869, amounted to $67,402,170, giving a revenue of $8,298,809. In the above free goods were represented to the value of $22,681,329. The exports for the same period amounted to $60,474,781.

The Scranton Boiler Explosion—Ten Lives Lost.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 1.—TERENCE TIERNEY, one of the injured by the boiler explosion at the rolling mill yesterday, died this morning, making the deaths foot up ten. The injured number twenty-five. One or two others cannot live. The rubbish in the mill will all be cleared away by 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. The aperture in the roof, made by the explosion, is larger than first reported, being by measurement 140 feet by 146 feet. The damage to the building, furnaces and machinery will fall little short of $20,000. A stoppage of miners is reported to have taken place at Plymouth to-day.

Charter Election.

ELMIRA, March 1.—JOHN ARNOT, Jr., Democrat, was elected Mayor by 308 majority. Common Council stands eight Democrats and four Republicans. Two Republican Supervisors are elected, making the Board consist of ten Democrats and seven Republicans. The Republicans elect the City Collector and Treasurer.

THE ONEIDA DISASTER.

Full Particulars of the Catastrophe.

LISTS OF THE LOST AND SAVED.

Inhumanity of the Bombay Officers.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—The ship *Benefactress* arrived from Yokohama, Japan, to-day. She brings full particulars of the loss of the United States steamer *Oneida*, which left Yokohama on the 23d of January homeward bound. The steamer left her anchorage about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and the accident occurred at 7 the same evening. The United States Minister visited her in the forenoon and received the usual salute, and the guns were reloaded with the expectation of replying to a salute from a Russian gunboat to Mr. DELONG. The salute, however, was not given, and the guns remained loaded. As the *Oneida* steamed out of the harbor the crews of the various vessels and men at work in the port gave cheers and wished her a happy voyage. On passing out of the harbor her fires were banked and steam blown off. While the officers were at dinner at about 7 o'clock, the lookout man shouted "steamer lights ahead," and a midshipman gave the order to port helm. Everything seemed quiet on board the other steamer. This leads to the belief that she had not observed the *Oneida*, although her lights were burning brightly. The steamer, which proved to be the *Bombay*, of the Peninsular and Oriental line, came right on and struck the *Oneida* on the starboard side, abaft the gangway, about half way between the main and mizzen rigging. A hole was cut through which the whole interior of the ship was visible. The binnacle, wheel and rudder were carried away, and two men, standing at the wheel, were instantly killed. The *Bombay* did not stop after crashing through the *Oneida*, though the guns of the latter, which happened to be loaded, were almost instantly fired to attract her attention and bring her back. Orders were given to lower the boats, but only one lifeboat was available, the others having been crushed. The lifeboat was manned by Dr. STODDART, the boatswain and fifteen of the crew. Five guns were fired, but before the sixth could be discharged the *Oneida* sunk—within ten minutes after she was struck. None of those saved saw a man or heard a voice on board the *Bombay*. They report that when it became evident that there was no hope of saving the ship, the officers gathered around Captain WILLIAMS, and he was heard to say if the ship went down he would go with her. The lifeboat was obliged to leave the sinking ship to avoid being swamped. After pulling about for a while the crew of the lifeboat, seeing none of the crew floating, not one of the 160 who went down, unwillingly bent their boat's head landward, about five miles distant. On landing the natives kindly treated them, and they obtained the assistance of a guide and started to walk to Yokohama, which they reached at daylight the next morning. The *Bombay* was immediately ordered to the scene of the wreck, and succeeded in saving thirty-nine men who had got into a cutter which floated when the ship went down. Several other vessels, one with Minister DELONG on board, proceeded to the scene of the disaster during the day, but no more lives were saved. The Japanese Government sent boats and apparatus to search for the wreck, and, if necessary, to buoy the spot. The passengers on board the *Bombay* were quite surprised when they heard the calamity that had befallen the vessel they had struck, but declare they neither heard any request from the *Oneida* to stay by them, or minute guns fired. A Naval Court has been demanded by the Captain of the *Bombay*. The officers and men of the *Oneida* numbered 176, only fifty-six of whom, including Dr. SUDDARDS and two junior officers, survive the disaster. The following is a list of the saved: Isaac J. Yates, Master; James Suddards, Surgeon; Nicholas Anderson, Acting Boatswain; W. W. Crowinshield, Captain's Clerk; William Anderson, Thomas Bigby, Wm. A. Bennett, Henry Beunett Michael Boyle, William Britney, Charles Brown, Pat Cunningham, F. G. Connolly, Robert F. Dyer, Henry Gernery, John Greene, James Houston, William Holtz, William Henry, John Jones, Isaac Johns, James Jordan, George W. Kauffman, William C. King, John Kelly, Thomas Lyons, Joseph P. Long, John Long, James McDonald, Edward Mulvell, Philip McDonald, Michael McHale, Michael Murray Peter Norman, Robert F. Beard, Washington Postley, Charles Regan, Edward Reilley, W. H. Roach, Jno. Rushby, Albert Rugert, J. Sweeney, Porter Smith, Henry Saunders, Thomas Stevenson, Abraham Stolhoff, Patrick Fehan, Thomas Speers, John Squires, James Stanley, William Taylor, William Tinker, Edward Tate, William Tryol, Henry Neil, Christian Yager and five Chinese boys.

Another Account of the Disaster—Inhumanity of the Officers of the Bombay—Heroism of the American Officers.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 31, *via* SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—The most terrible accident and horrible exhibition of inhumanity known in the East, occured about twenty miles down this coast at 6:30 o'clock on the evening of Jan. 24. The United States steamer *Oneida*, homeward bound, collided with the British Peninsular and Oriental iron mail steamer *Bombay*, Captain ARTHUR WELLESLEY ERYE. The *Bombay* struck the *Oneida* on her starboard quarter, carrying away her poop-deck, cutting off her whole stern, and running one of her timbers entirely through the bows of the *Bombay* at the water line. Three times the *Oneida* hailed the *Bombay*, with "Ship, ahoy," "Stand by," "You've cut us down," blew her whistle and fired her guns, all of which the officers of the *Bombay* say they did not hear, though the guns were distinctly heard at this port, twenty miles away. The *Oneida* went down stern first, in about twenty fathoms of water, with twenty officers and one hundred and fifty men. The Captain of the *Bombay* did not stop to rescue those on board, nor did he, upon his arrival here, report the accident or inform the authorities. The first known of the affair was the next morning, when Dr. STODDART, the Surgeon, with fifteen of the crew, arrived on foot. But two cutters were available, and the officers, almost to a man, refused to take them while a man remained on board. Discipline was complete to the last. The sick were all being put into the boats, the officers remaining at their posts until the ship went down. The only United States Government vessel in Japan being the storeship, Minister DELONG was obliged to accept from the English, French and Russian men-of-war, steamers, steam launches, cutters, &c., and in company with Colonel SHEPARD, Consul at Yeddo, and Mr. FARRINGTON, proceeded to the scene of the disaster, where all in human power was and is still being done to rescue the sufferers and recover the bodies of the lost.

Minister DELONG, on his own responsibility, has chartered the gunboat *Aroostook*, lately sold by the United States Government to private parties, manned her with a mixed crew of the survivors of the *Oneida*, volunteer citizens and engineers furnished by the Russian corvette, and placed her under the command of naval officers and sent her, with Colonel SHEPARD to represent him, to the scene of the disaster; while the Minister himself is making a thorough investigation by a naval Court of Inquiry. Minister DELONG is entitled to great praise for his prompt and earnest action. The position of the *Oneida* was to-day ascertained by a spar, which at low tide rises four or five feet above the water. No bodies have yet been found. Had the *Bombay* sent her boats to the assistance of the *Oneida*, all or nearly all would have been saved. The feeling of indignation towards Captain ERYE is terrible. None but his Company and a few of his countrymen attempt to shield him.

A LIST OF THE LOST.

The following is a correct list of the officers lost: Commander, E. H. Williams; Lieutenant-Commanders, W. F. Stewart and A. W. Muldaur; Paymaster, T. L. Tullock, Jr.; Masters, Walter Sargeant and J. K. Philan; Ensigns, J. W. Cowie and Charles E. Brown; Midshipmen, W. Ubler, G. K. Brown, C. A. Copp, J. C. Hull and G. K. Adams; Assistant Surgeon, Frothingham; Engineers, N. B. Littig, H. Barstow, C. W. C. Senter and John Torrance; Carpenter, J. D. Penner; Paymaster's Clerk, W. C. Thomas and ninety-five men.

A TERRIBLE RESPONSIBILITY.

The following additional facts by investigation show there is a terrible responsibility somewhere else besides with the *Bombay*. The *Oneida* in a late typhoon lost all but three of her small boats. One of these was cut into by the collision, leaving but two boats to save 179 men. The last words Captain WILLIAMS said were, when Lieutenant Commander MULDAUR reported the vessel sinking, "I know it, but what can I do? I asked for more boats and they were not allowed me." Thus, through the negligence of somebody, and the inhumanity of the *Bombay's* officers, a battle-scarred and historic ship has been sunk, and as brave a crew of officers and men as ever stood between her flag and her enemies have been lost to their friends and to their country.

Correct List of the Crew.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—The following is a correct list of the crew only of the *Oneida*, as stated in the returns to the Navy Department in December: Wm. Anderson, seaman, Sweden; Wallace Wallen, landsman, New-York; Hugh Barnes, fireman, Ireland; Michael Boyle, coalheaver, Ireland; John Boyle, coalheaver, Ireland; A. W. Bottsford, W. O. S., Athens; Thomas Bagley, coalheaver, Philadelphia; Henry Bennett, ordinary seaman, Nova Scotia; Miles Blunt, ordinary seaman, New-York; Chas. Brown, ordinary seaman, Ireland; Wm. Boynton, Chief Quartermaster, Maine; John Brown, seaman, Denmark; Wm. H. Bennett, seaman, Massachusetts; Jas. H. Been, landsman, Connecticut; Richard Boston, landsman, Philadelphia; Wm. Brittney, ordinary seaman, Maine; Joseph Bess, landsman, England; Wm. H. Bustin, landsman, England; Benjamin Baptiste, landsman, New-Orleans; Wm. Clark, Quartermaster, Rhode Island; James J. Clark, yeoman, New-York; James Cannon, fireman, Scotland; Patrick Cunningham, fireman, Ireland; Dennis Cronin, coalheaver, Ireland; John B. Center, landsman, New-Jersey John B. Cooper, landsman, Ireland; C. W. Carrigan, Ireland; John Cannon, boy, Ireland; John Clark, steerage steward, New-York; Robert F. Dyer, coal heaver, China; Hugh Donnelly, fireman, Ireland; John Dale, master-at-arms, Isle of Man; William Farrell, captain of forecastle, Ireland; Henry Fox, seaman, England; Thos. Fallon, ordinary seaman, Ireland; James Ferguson, carpenter's mate, Liverpool; Al Seer Foo, cook, Hiogo; Edward Fitzpatrick, landsman, Idaho; John Green, coalheaver, Philadelphia; Darcy M. Cox, Virginia; Henry Garner, coalheaver, England; John Hill, fireman, England; Frank Hayne, seaman, Washington; James Houston, ordinary seaman, Charleston; Charles Heney, coal heaver, Russia; James Haskins, coal heaver, London; William Henry, schoolmaster, Scotland; James Jordan, seaman, Ireland; John John E. Sevena, boatswain's mate, Ireland; Carl Jansen, seaman, Denmark; Isreal Jacobson, ordinary seaman, Holland; Christian Jager, ordinary seaman, New-York; Joseph Jeffries, boy, Philadelphia; Robert M. Johnson, boy, Philadelphia; Thomas C. A. Keating, ordinary seaman, Ireland; George Kuhn, cooper, Bavaria; George Kauffman, landsman, Philadelphia; Wm. C. King, guard, Massachusetts; John Long, boy, Philadelphia; Pat'k Laville, coalheaver, Ireland; George G. Langman, mate in charge, England; Thomas G. Lyons, boatswain's mate, Ireland; Matthew Lynch, seaman, New-Jersey, Wm. C. Lewis, nurse, Philadelphia; S. C. Lewis, ordinary seaman, Connecticut; A. H. Long, wardroom steward, China; Joseph R. Long, landsman, Cleveland, Ohio; A. W. Ling, ordinary seaman, China; A. Lum, steward, China; Wm. Mahony, fireman, Ireland; Wm. McEwer, Jersey-City; John Murphy, fireman, Ireland; Edward Mulvehill, fireman, Ireland; Martin McCall, coal heaver, Ireland; John McGlancey, coal heaver, Ireland; Cornelius Mawley, landsman, Brooklyn; Jeremiah Mahony, seaman, Ireland; Wm. C. McGrath, gaard, New-York; Michael Murray, steward's cook, New-York; Patrick McQuade, ordinary seaman, Ireland; John D. Mooney, armorer, Philadelphia; John Moran, quartermaster, St. John; John Morgan, carpenter, South Wales; Charles Miller, ordinary seaman, Scotland; Hugh Mooney, fireman, Philadelphia; John McCloskey, coal heaver, Philadelphia; James McFillan, ordinary seaman, Philadelphia; Hugh Murray, apothecary, England; Philip McDonald, landsman, Scotland; James McDonald, coal heave, Ireland; A. Man, landsman, China; Albert Murphy, coal heaver, Nashville; Peter Noonan, seaman, Ireland; Christian Olsen, seaman, Denmark; James O'Brien, ordinary seaman, England; A. H. Ohm, landsman, China; John R. Price, fireman, New Jersey; John Pettigrew, coalheaver, Ireland; Wm. Pomeroy, landsman, Worcester; Robert F. Peard, boy, Massachusetts; Charles Ryan, ordinary seaman, England; Wm. Ricketts, mate, New-York; Wm. H. Roach, ordinary seaman, New-York; Thomas Reddy, fireman, Ireland; John Roshly, seaman, New-York; Albert Rugarst, caulker, Holland; Charles Schoning, cockswain, Germany; James C. Stanley, forecastle, Ireland; Thomas Stevenson, ordinary gunner, Scotland; Henry Sanders, ordinary seaman, Hamburg; John Squires, ordinary seaman, St. John's; Patrick Shehan, coalheaver, Ireland; John Shorten, landsman, Washington; Thomas Stanton, foreman, England; Daniel A. Schull, ordinary seamen, Kentucky; Thomass Speers, landsman, England; Peter Smith, coal heaver, Antwerp; Daniel Sidney, landsman, Scotland; John Sweeney, fireman, Ireland; William Taylor, seaman, Ireland; John Thompson, captain of the hold, Long Island; William Tinker, quarter gunner, Pennsylvania; Edward Gate, England; Michel Trung, C. D. China; Daniel Townsend, landsmen, Dora; Thomas Whalley, Quartermaster, Ireland; William White, landsman, Philadelphia; Thomas White, landsman, Maryland; Charles Wren, W. R. Cook, England; Henry Well, boy, Pennsylvania; Michael Shanshaw, pay waiter, was transferred to the *Monocacy*, for discharge, Sept. 14, 1869. John Williams, seaman, is reported as a deserter in Japan.

Surgeon SUDDARDS, of the *Oneida*, is a son of Rev. Mr. SUDDARDS, Rector of Grace Church in this City. His father, a day of two since, received a letter from him dated shortly before the sailing of the *Oneida* from Yokomaha. He was in fine spirits at the prospect of returning home. His father was prostrated at the first reports of the disaster, but, though relieved somewhat at later dispatches, is now, as are many other families in this city, anxious to receive a list of those saved.

ANOTHER DISASTER.

Total Wreck of the Golden City—Fortunately no Lives Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—The steamer *Colorado* brings intelligence of the total loss of the steamer *Golden City*, on the 22d of February, near Cape St. Lazaro. Her passengers, crew, baggage and treasure were saved, and brought back by the *Colorado*. The ship was a total wreck, having broken in two just forward of the smoke stack and abafe the paddle boxes, and was rapidly going to pieces. She went ashore at 7 o'clock in the morning in a dense fog. The sea was very smooth at the time, and providentially remained so several hours after she struck.

The Bible in the Schools—Action of the Supreme Court in the Cincinnati Case.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 1.—The Supreme Court to-day granted the application for a writ of error in the Cincinnati Bible in public schools case, but set the case for a hearing on the second Tuesday in December. This leaves the case so that the Bible can be read in the Cincinnati schools until that time at least.

ENGLAND'S LAST SENSATION.

The "Warwickshire Scandal" Case in the English Courts.

General Testimony to the Insanity of the Respondent.

The Prince of Wales and Several Noblemen the Visitors of a Lunatic.

Complete Report of Four Days' Proceedings.

The Cunard steamship *Russia*, which left Liverpool Feb. 19 and Queenstown Feb. 20, reached this port yesterday. The receipt of her mails and special correspondence, later by two days than that at hand by the *City of Antwerp*, supplies us with a full report of the proceedings of the first four days in the great divorce suit now occupying public attention in England. We print the report in question below.

First Day's Proceedings.

The opening of the much-talked-of "great Warwickshire scandal" case in the Divorce Court, at Westminster, was sure to excite unusual public interest. The suit grew out of the petition of Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT, who seeks for a divorce on account of his wife's alleged adultery with Viscount COLE and Sir F. JOHNSTONE. Curiosity rose literally to fever heat, for persons of high social standing were concerned, and a goodly feast was offered to the scandalmongers of the period. A stern policeman at the door sent away crowds of ladies and gentlemen who flocked down to Westminster to whet their appetites upon the Mordaunt case. Men, women and children of all sorts and conditions besought and implored for a brief hour within the jealously guarded portals. Official orders were, however, peremptory, and the coveted pleasure was denied. The chief notabilities in Court, some of whom were seated in the circular gallery under the roof, included General Sir W. KNOLLYS, who remained throughout the entire six hours; Lord ALFRED PAGET, Mr. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN, M. P., Mr. BRASSEY, M. P., and two of Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT'S brothers. No women were admitted among the spectators.

There being a kind of preliminary argument touching the sanity of the respondent, to Lady MORDAUNT'S counsel fell the duty of opening the case, and his object was to show that her Ladyship, being now insane, is unable to say either "Guilty" or "Not guilty." On the other side, the intention of Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT'S counsel is to prove that the respondent is only feigning madness. The plea of insanity is urged by Lady MORDAUNT'S father, Sir THOMAS MONCRIEFF. The statement to the jury, quietly and clearly made by Dr. DEANE, disposed at the outset of any hopes which might linger in the minds of the curious upon the details respecting the main issue; but the interest of the legal profession was great when it transpired that this was the first time in the history of the Court that an accused person had pleaded insanity as a bar to further proceedings—a plea often heard at assizes, where criminals so circumstanced are "removed during her Majesty's pleasure." The jury seemed quite absorbed by the learned counsel's recital of the sad incidents of the respondent's aberration of intellect—her failure of memory, her inability to converse, her attacks of catalepsy, her fondness for signing checks and begging pence, and her breaking down in a song which she had been in the habit of singing at Walton Hall in happier days. The learned counsel, in sketching this gloomy picture, assumed a solemnity of tone that was most effective with the jury, in proportion as it was disappointing to the public, who, after straining their necks to hear the narrative, gave up the attempt. Dr. DEANE said all he had to say, however, in fifty minutes, and then came the witnesses. They were of two kinds—attendants and nurses who have been with Lady MORDAUNT since her confinement in February of last year, and medical men who have either attended her for the purpose of the trial, or have long known her and Sir THOMAS MONCRIEFF'S family. One and all, however, had a very sad tale to tell of Lady MORDAUNT'S condition. There are some people, however, who must laugh at everything, and this class had a few representatives in the Divorce Court yesterday. It was fun for them to hear that Lady MORDAUNT had descended to the drawing room only clad in slippers, stockings and opera cloak; that she once gave a beggar woman a dead leaf instead of a coin, drawing forth the remark from the vagrant, "Poor thing, God bless her, God bless her;" and that she was in her personal habits more helpless than a child. The unpleasant particulars into which it was necessary they should enter to prove the alleged insanity, naturally created a good deal of hesitation and confusion. Indeed, during the cross-examination of the first witness, Serjeant BALLANTINE bore with the difficulty until, upon his saying, a little energetically, perhaps, "I can't hear you, and I must hear you," the witness fainted. The cross-examination was conducted by Serjeant BALLANTINE. He tried by every means to discover whether Lady MORDAUNT had ever, in her wandering moments, mentioned the names of the persons or the events out of which the cause sprung, but the short and decisive answer invariably was, "No." The learned Sergeant did succeed in eliciting from one companion an admission that she went to Lady MORDAUNT engaged to look after a lunatic lady, and from two succeeding witnesses that they had kept diaries of Lady MORDAUNT'S doings, but had since burnt them. The ladies explained their conduct, however, the one by saying that she destroyed her diary because one of the entries was too coarse in its statement to be seen by any but herself; the other by boldly declaring that she did it because after a visit from one of the lawyers she wished to get rid of the evidence. The "sensation in Court" was repeated when Lady MORDAUNT'S own maid said her mistress was at present more like "a beast of the field than human." This young lady rather pertly resented Sergeant BALLANTINE'S questions as to her history, why, it was difficult to perceive, as the cross-examining merely aimed at proving that the witnesses were sent to look after the respondent on the distinct understanding that she was a lunatic.

Second Day's Proceedings.

The evidence, so long as it was a continuation of the medical testimony previously given by Dr. Priestly, Dr. Tuke, Sir James Simpson, Sir James Alderson, Dr. Gull, Dr. Reynolds and Dr. Burrows, added very little to the facts elicited yesterday. The opinion of each witness—and the witnesses could not have been more positive—was that the respondent is insane, and that it is impossible she can be (to use the word frequently employed by counsel) "shamming." The medical men appeared to differ as to whether the rigidity of muscle, with attendant hysteria, from which her ladyship suffers, is true catalepsy; but they agreed that these and other symptoms of insanity are unmistakable. It was a little singular to hear the medical gentlemen, one after another, refer to the same nature of test as employed by them at their lengthy visits to the respondent. Writing letters or checks, singing or playing on the piano, turning ornaments upside down, or removing objects from one place to another, and a game at whist, seemed to have been the crucial experiments by which they tested how far she could comprehend, and carry her thought from comprehension to action. The testimony advanced as to these matters was so similar that it lost the keenness of its interest, and occasioned more yawning and restlessness than is excusable at high noon in a Court which opens at 11 o'clock. A strong point insisted upon by the medical witnesses was the strange method which sometimes characterized the lady's madness, or, to put it in the phraseology of Dr. WOOD, she was "wonderfully consistent in her inconsistency." Soon after this the chief witness, Sir THOMAS MONCRIEFF, was put into the box. There was at once a settling down and bustle indicative of the highest anticipation on the part of the public. But their curiosity was barely gratified. The cross examining counsel was sustained by the Judge in a proposal to question Sir THOMAS upon the respondent's self accusations at the period of her confinement. When the question was asked, however, it turned out that her father knew but little of the matter at issue. The letter written by Lady MORDAUNT in the Autumn of last year referring to Sir CHARLES' butler as getting "cockey," caused some laughter, and the document itself, apparently much blotted, was curiously scanned while it was being passed over to the Registrar. After Sir THOMAS had been under examination about half an hour, the midday adjournment was taken. On the resumption of the proceedings, the trial was continued by Serjeant BALLANTINE'S speech for the petitioner.

THE OPENING FOR THE PETITIONER.

Sergeant BALLANTINE undertook to show that Lady MORDAUNT was sufficiently sane to put in an answer to the suit. Relating the history of the case, he said Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT was some 32 or 33 years old, and the young lady, he believed, superlatively beautiful, was about 19 when she married this gentleman, a baronet, on whose name there had never been the slightest slur. Everything was settled in a manner satisfactory to her parents, and during the married life of Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT and Lady MORDAUNT, the former, up to the unhappy revelations, had no reason to believe that she was not as pure a woman as ever lived. Her constitution was one that made her subject to fits of hysteria; and supposing that the young lady had acted as alleged, this might go far to excuse her. But this was totally different from insanity. In June, 1868, Sir CHARLES determined, in accordance with his custom, to go for a few weeks' fishing to Norway, and he was most anxious that his wife should accompany him. But as she refused, he decided that she should remain at Walton, where she could be visited by her family and be surrounded by friends. They would, he was quite sure, see that Sir CHARLES never dreamt of neglect. He departed on the 15th of June, 1868, and returned on the 15th July, 1868. The child was born on the 28th of the following February. It was a child prematurely born, and was said to be between a seven months' and eight months' child. It might have been the child of her own husband so far as dates were concerned. In opening this part he could not avoid mentioning certain names. Immediately upon the birth of the child Lady MORDAUNT made an inquiry as to the state of its health, and repeated the question with great anxiety on several occasions. She was told the child was small. She said, "I don't mean that." She was then told that the child was suffering in the eyes. She then referred to a person, whose name he would not mention—and made a statement with reference to that person which she could not have mentioned if her mind was not full of knowledge in regard to circumstances which led her to make the inquiry. Lady MORDAUNT had one or two interviews with her husband, and said she had been guilty of certain improprieties, which confessions he attributed at the time to weakness of mind resulting from her confinement. Four days afterwards he saw her, and she was then perfectly well, and she made a statement which he would now read. This being objected to, the learned counsel subsequently said he would show them a number of letters by which it would appear that this lady was corresponding most improperly with a certain gentleman, but still without showing that anything wrong had occurred. The next person was Lord COLE, whose name she mentioned especially, and to whom she imputed the paternity of the child. He would show that they were together in various places during the time that Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT was away from England. He was at the house the day Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT came home. In a diary of 1869, in her own handwriting, were the words, "280 days from the 27th of June," the very day on which Lord COLE would be proved to have been in the house until 1 o'clock in the morning. Sir F. JOHNSTONE'S name might also be mentioned. Now, Lady MORDAUNT was exceedingly pressing about JOHNSTONE from time to time, and she asked Sir CHARLES, "How is it that JOHNSTONE does not marry?" The answer given by Sir CHARLES led her to hurry up to town next day and consult Dr. PRIESTLEY. There was another, who was not a co-respondent, with whom she supped at an hotel, and with whom she went to the theatre; and upon that night she wrote a letter to her husband, which he was afraid he must read, as showing the deceit she was practicing on her husband. The learned counsel then proceeded to explain how the letter in evidence written by Lady MORDAUNT during the time in which she said she was insane came to their knowledge. An attendant had opened it, and then made his client acquainted with its contents.

THE TESTIMONY.

ELIZABETH HANCOCK, examined by Dr. SPINKS, Q. C.—I went to Walton Hall to attend Lady MORDAUNT. I sat up with Lady MORDAUNT the whole night. Before she went to sleep she said, "Has the child any malady?" After some conversation, I said, "No, I don't see anything the matter with the child, only that it is a very tiny one." On the following night she spoke on the same subject, repeating the same question, asking me if I was sure there was nothing the matter with the child; she asked me whether Mrs. CADOGAN, the wife of the clergyman of the parish, had noticed anything. I said, "It looks to me to be more like an eight months' child." On the 2d of March Mrs. FORBES had arrived, and Lady MONCREIFFE arrived the following day. I found Lady MORDAUNT talking too much, and when I reproved her she said, "If you don't let me talk I shall go mad, for I have something on my mind." I said, "Tell Sir CHARLES," and she refused. She then said, "This child is not Sir CHARLES', but Lord COLE'S." I prayed her for goodness sake to say no more. She then told me how Lord COLE visited her in the last week in June. I then said it was impossible, but she said she was positive. Lady LOUISA said that she was afraid the child would be blind. Lady MORDAUNT then said she would like to have the child baptized, and mentioned Sir F. JOHNSTONE'S name in relation to the child's illness. Mr. SOLOMON, an oculist, was sent for by Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT, and he examined the child in the dressing room next to Lady MORDAUNT'S bedroom. Sir CHARLES was sent for, and I retired, and left him in the room with Lady MORDAUNT. After he had left the room I returned to Lady MORDAUNT. She said to me that she could not tell him anything then, but that she must and would tell him. On Monday, the 8th, she got a little excited toward six or seven o'clock, and asked me to bring Sir CHARLES up stairs. He went up. On the following evening I heard her say to him, while I was in the room, "CHARLEY, this child is not yours at all. I was very wicked, and I have done very wrong." I then slipped my hands out of Lady MORDAUNT'S and left the room. On another occasion I heard her say to him, "It is Lord COLE'S child." Sir CHARLES said to her, "Nonsense, nonsense," and that he could not understand her. On the 13th of April, Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT said to me, in the hearing of Lady MORDAUNT, "Nurse, her Ladyship tells me what she did before; what am I to believe?" Lady MORDAUNT told me she had told him at last, and I said, "Suppose Sir CHARLES goes out and makes inquiry, what will happen?" She said, "Why, there will be an awful row." I said, "Try and stop him, and don't let him go any further." She said, "I will humble myself to no man." About 2 o'clock in the morning she awoke me, and said, "I feel all straight now. I can see it all quite plainly now. I have quite made up my mind to what I shall do. I shall be poorly, and Sir CHARLES and my father will make it all right, and I will go abroad as soon as I can get away." I was sleeping on the sofa near the bed. At this time she was not in the least excited. She used to cry when I took the baby to her. Lady MORDAUNT made an agreement that I should take the child and bring it up as my own, under the guidance of Lady LOUISA. I did not care to take it under Lady LOUISA.

TO THE COURT—I said if I adopted the child I should require a good round sum. And it was agreed that I should bring the child up as my own and teach it to work for its living, and never tell it that it belonged to anybody who could support it. I was to tell it when it grew up that it was an unfortunate.

To Dr. SPINKS—Sir THOMAS MONCREIFFE came on the 20th, and then I was told that the previous agreement came to nothing, and that Sir CHARLES was responsible for the bringing up of the child, and that they would take no responsibility. Lady MORDAUNT wrote out one or two copies of the agreement. Some time after she was asking me if I could see her way clear through this affair. I said "You will have to pass the Divorce Court, no doubt, and then you will be no longer Lady MORDAUNT." She then begged me to take the child and take care of it. The next day we dined out, and Lady MORDAUNT was perfectly sensible. I left on the 27th of March, but did not take the baby with me. Up to this time I had not observed the least signs of insanity, but her Ladyship put on a hysterical manner before Sir CHARLES. When she knew that Sir CHARLES was coming she said to me, "Bring the child." When I brought it she put his hand to her face and said, "Horrid little thing, I can't bear it; place the child there, and when CHARLEY comes in tell him I have been nursing it." I once found her looking for something, and I asked her what she was looking for, and she asked me if I would help her by giving her laudanum, or would I give it to her child. She begged me more than once to give her laudanum. The agreement of which I spoke, with the copies, were all destroyed at the time, at Lady MORDATNT'S request. The child was sent back to me in July, and is with me now. When I called with the child I saw her in the hall, and she went to the drawing room, and, standing in the drawing room door, she turned round and said to me, shaking me by the hand, "Well, nurse, how are you?" and afterwards looking at the child, which she did not kiss, she said: "You have done a good part by that child." Her Ladyship was perfectly calm. Sometimes her Ladyship would come to see me and talk about baby and Sir CHARLES; she always spoke calmly or not at all; I never left the child alone with her because she had previously asked me to help her in getting rid of the child. (To the Court:) When Lady MORDAUNT talked about being poorly she meant that Sir CHARLES would be more softened by her illness; I did not know how she was going to be ill until she put on the hysterics. (The Judge: You think these were put on?) Yes. They were put on to get Sir CHARLES to take a lenient view of the matter.

Third Day's Proceedings.

On the third day the first witness called was Mrs. ELIZABETH CADOGAN. She said: My husband is the incumbent of Walton, and has been so for ten years; he was a college friend of Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT, and my husband and myself have been very intimate with him since we lived at Walton; I remember Lady MORDAUNT'S confinement on the 28th of February; the confinement was unexpected; it was expected to take place in London, and the child's things were there. I lent her what was necessary. I was present at the confinement. She seemed distressed about the child's eyes. Wednesday was the first day I remarked anything the matter. I thought it was from the draught that the child seemed nervous. I thought the child got cold in its eyes, and that was very bad she said. I did not enlarge upon it, as she seemed distressed. That was on the Friday; on the Saturday I went about eleven, when she seemed not quite so anxious and depressed. She appeared to be perfectly sensible. I did not see the slighest reason to think otherwise, either then or on any day before. She first said she did not feel quite so well, and the doctor was coming about the child's eyes. I went away at twelve and came back at one o'clock. She said she would like to have the sacrament administered. She was nervous about herself, and had lost several friends in their confinement. In the afternoon after dinner she seemed very low, and said she was sure she would die. Next day (Sunday) I saw her after morning service; I found her rather more cheerful. She said she would try to nurse the baby, and did so for a quarter of an hour. Afterwards she said, "Oh, it's a stupid little thing, I can do nothing with it." Next day I saw her in the morning. She seemed distressed. On coming into the room she said rather incoherently, "Oh! I must confess all to CHARLES; he is so good." On Sunday the 14th I saw her again. She said, "Do you know I have such odd dreams? It's only what everybody does two or three times in London. I shall make it straight with CHARLIE." I had heard of the statements she had made again. I saw her when Lady LOUISA was present. Lady MORDAUNT was lying on the sofa; she asked me where I had been; I said I had been to see a poor woman in the village who was just dying, leaving seven children. She turned round and said, "That's not the child." Her mother said, "She is speaking of herself." She wished her mother to go out and leave me alone with her. Her mother did so, but she did not make out any revelation to me. She put her arms round me and tried to kiss me. She seemed in great terror. I saw her on the 14th day of April, the day before I went away. I went to bid her good-bye. She seemed depressed in spirits, though well in health. She asked me where Sir CHARLES was. I said he was in Scotland, and asked, "Why don't you write to him and tell him you are sorry?" I think she made no answer, but was silent. I saw nothing to lead me to think she was not of sound mind.

Rev. EDWARD CADOGAN was next examined. He did not think that her mind was at all affected about March 28. When cross-examined by Dr. DEANE he said: "Why did she say, 'CHARLIE will not be able to prove the nonsense I spoke?'" I had told her I should be obliged to refuse her coming to church, on account of the state of gross and notorious scandal in which she was placed.

Sergeant BALLANTINE put in a letter of the 10th April, written by the respondent to the nurse HANCOCK, but not received. It was as follows: "DEAR NURSE—Pray say nothing more about all the nonsense I talked to you when you were here.—H. MORDAUNT."

The evidence of a material witness, taken by commission, was then read.

The Dowager Lady MORDAUNT, called and examined by Sergeant BALLANTINE: I am a widow of the late Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT, and now married to Sir THOMAS SMITH. I saw the co-respondent, Lady MORDAUNT, some days after her confinement. She was sitting in her boudoir. It was on the 16th of March. I had been told of some statements she had made. I said to her, "I have come to express my sorrow at your position." I knelt by her sofa. She said but little that day. She said, "I want to tell you something." I saw her again on Sunday, the 4th April. I told her I hoped she would put a stop to the publicity which must inevitably follow, and that it was in her power if she liked. She seemed perfectly to understand what was said to her. There was no indication that her mind was wandering or affected.

Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT was then called and examined—I am the petitioner in the original divorce suit, and the husband of the lady about whose sanity we are now trying an issue; I had been acquainted with her a considerable time before my marriage, which took place with the full consent of both families, and made a settlement of £2,000 a year on her; she was married at Perth on the 6th of December, 1866, and from that time till the unfortunate occurrence which led to the present suit we lived together, except for short intervals. I was in the habit of going to Norway to fish. There was nothing whatever that happened between us to disturb the harmony of our life and intercourse. Up to the very hour when I heard what you are now trying, I believed my happiness was perfect. I never denied her anything in reason, and gratified her in every possible way, and especially in regard to her old friends seeing her. I had heard her speak of Lord COLE, Sir F. JOHNSTONE, and Captain FARQUHAR as friends whom she had known, and I received them into my circle. Sir F. JOHNSTONE was invited by me to come to Walton. I was also aware that the Prince of WALES was an acquaintance of my wife. I had spoken to the Prince of WALES, but beyond that he was no friend of mine. He never came to my house by any invitation of mine. I expressed a desire that she should not continue her acquaintance with the Prince of WALES. I sat in Parliament for my own county, up to 1868, from May, 1859. I was not aware until after my wife's confinement that the Prince had been a constant visitor at my house. I was not aware that any written correspondence existed between my wife and the Prince. She never told me. Were you aware before your wife's confinement that any letters passed between your wife and the Prince of WALES? Yes. Did you know that he called at your house when you were attending your duties in the House of Commons? I had heard that he had called. I heard that he called occasionally. The fact of his calling had been mentioned to me by a connection of my family. After this I spoke to Lady MORDAUNT, and told her what my wishes were. In November, 1867, Lady MORDAUNT went to London with her maid, JESSIE CLARK. I offered to accompany her, and she said she was going to shop and I should be rather in her way than otherwise. I had no idea that she met Captain FARQUHAR in London until subsequent evidence made me acquainted with it. I was prepared to take her with me to Norway. I went in a chartered steamboat, and she would have every accommodation had she accompanied me. She seemed not to wish to go, and Sir THOMAS MONCRIEFFE objected to her going. I finally went at his full consent. I arranged with my wife that she should go down to Walton at the end of the week I left. Her friends were then in London. I returned on the 15th of July. While absent I heard from my wife three times. At the time I left there had not been the slightest disunion between us. Her health was generally good, but I have seen her suffer occasionally from hysterical affections. I arrived in London and went at once to Walton, on the 15th of July. I telegraphed to my wife from Norway, mentioning the day I should probably return. I was received by my wife with the utmost affection. There was no anger, and nothing to indicate that she was displeased with anything I had done. I remained there until the 10th or 11th of August, when I went to Scotland. I cohabited with my wife as usual. I cannot recollect Lady MORDAUNT telling me she was pregnant. I returned from Scotland in the beginning of September, and I then returned to Walton. I remember the November following that Sir F. JOHNSTONE was on a visit to me. Some conversation took place about Sir F. JOHNSTONE previously. After her confinement, my wife said to me: "CHARLIE, you are not the father of the child. Lord COLE is the father of the child, and I myself am the cause of its blindness." For a quarter of an hour she did not speak. When she spoke again, she said, "CHARLIE, I have been very wicked; I have done very wrong." I said, "With whom?" She said, "With Lord COLE, with Sir F. JOHNSTONE, the Prince of WALES and others, often and in open day." She spoke in tones of great distress and remorse. At first he attributed these statements (which in substance were made several times) to disease, but he was obliged at length to believe them.

Fourth Day's Proceedings.

Sergeant BALLANTINE, on the sitting of the Court in the morning, proved the letter served on the solicitors for the Prince of WALES. It was expressly conveyed to them that there would be no occasion whatever for his Royal Highness' presence.

Lord PENZANCE—We will take that statement. It is not necessary to have the letter read.

Mr. Sergeant BALLANTINE—I have another matter of some importance to mention. After I had heard the evidence of Sir JAMES SIMPSON, Dr. GULL, and other medical gentlemen of eminence, in relation to the present state of Lady MORDAUNT, I felt it to be my duty to desire the medical men who had been in attendance upon her at her confinement to take the earliest possible opportunity of seeing her, and reporting to us what her condition is. By order of the Court, it was imperative on us not to allow any other person to see her. From the reports they have made, I think it right to state that it is not in my power to conflict the evidence given by the other gentlemen who were recently examined, in reference to her present state.

Lord PENZANCE—Do I understand you to say that you are now satisfied that this lady is at present not in a sound state of mind?

Mr. Sergeant BALLANTINE—I do not say that, but I am satisfied that I can produce no evidence to conflict the evidence as to that point which has been already given in the case.

After some further discussion, which brought nothing of importance forward, the examination of witnesses proceeded.

Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT recalled, reëxamined by Mr. Sergeant BALLANTINE: I mentioned Captain FARQUHAR'S name to my wife, asking whether there was any impropriety between them. I obtained no answer; but she seemed to me to be so conscience-stricken that I drew my own conclusion.

JESSIE CLARK, examined by Mr. INDERWICK—I was the lady's maid of Lady MORDAUNT from the time of her marriage to the time she left Walton Hall. In the Autumn of 1862, Captain FARQUHAR came to Walton Hall. They were very much together, and the day before he went away I noticed something suspicious. Captain FARQUHAR left the next day, and came in about a week; and on the Saturday, Sunday, and Tuesday, I noticed the same suspicious circumstances. I did not notice these matters when Captain FARQUHAR was away. I accompanied her Ladyship to London in November, 1867. We arrived at the Palace Hotel about five o'clock in the afternoon of the 7th November, and remained until the 9th. I noticed Captain FARQUHAR. In the landing about half-past ten on the evening we arrived. I did not see him come or leave. Lady MORDAUNT went to bed about a quarter to eleven. I called her Ladyship next morning at half-past ten. I had arranged the room for her the previous evening, and I then noticed the room differently arranged. (To the Court:) The books had been moved. There was nothing else that I noticed. On the Friday, the day after we arrived, her Ladyship was out the greater part of the evening. I dressed her at six o'clock, and she had not returned when I went to bed at half-past ten o'clock. She told me not to sit up for her. We returned to Walton on Saturday, the 9th. After we returned Lady MORDAUNT was taken suddenly ill. After being ill for a few days she went into the sitting room. While arranging her toilet table I found a letter. It was not under cover. It was under a pin cushion. I read the letter. Having read the letter I returned it to the same place. I showed it afterwards to the butler. This was on the following Monday. I put it under the pin cushion again. I saw her Ladyship afterwards put it in the fire. It was dated from the Tower, Saturday, and said: "I have arrived here this morning very tired and sleepy, as you may suppose." And it went on to say he had seen the *Morning Post* that morning, and saw his name inserted in the paper, and when he arrived at the hotel. But he was inserted "Farmer" instead of "Farquhar." But he added: "It is all right, darling. I was afraid of it because 'CHARLIE' would think it suspicious if he saw my name in the paper. I arrived at the hotel at the same time when you were there." He also said something about sending some carving tools. He signed himself 'R.'" In January of the following year, Captain FARQUHAR came to Walton again and remained some time; I noticed that he and Lady MORDAUNT were very much together. In the season of 1867 the Prince of WALES came two or three times; in the season of 1867 he came more frequently. He used to go into the drawing room; no one else was there. His Royal Highness used generally to come about four in the afternoon and stay an hour, an hour and a half, and sometimes two hours. Lady MORDAUNT was always at home on these occasions, and His Royal Highness saw her in the drawing room; no one else was there. His Royal Highness did not come in his private carriage. On one occasion in 1868 Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT was at home when His Royal Highness called. His Royal Highness came about once a week. In March, 1868, I was in attendance on Lady MORDAUNT while she was on a visit to Lady KIMOUL, in Belgrave-square. His Royal Highness came once on a Sunday, and saw Lady MORDAUNT in the drawing room. I have delivered letters to Lady MORDAUNT I had two or three letters from her Ladyship to His Royal Highness. During the Summer of 1868 Lord COLE was in the habit of calling, and he used to come in the afternoon; he was more frequently there when Sir CHARLES was out, and he used to come two or three times a week; this continued during the season of 1868. During the time from June 15 to July 7, Lord COLE was in the habit of calling at the house to see Lady MORDAUNT. I remember an occasion when he dined there with another gentleman and a lady—a dinner party of four. I do not know who the other lady and gentleman were, or when they left. I went to bed at half-past twelve o'clock. Lady MORDAUNT was not then in bed. We had general directions not to sit up after twelve o'clock. This dinner party took place on the 27th of June. I attended to Lady MORDAUNT'S dressing case; I have seen the almanac produced (containing certain entries) in her Ladyship's possession. We went down to Walton from Paddington on the 7th of July, by the 3:40 P. M. or 3:50 P. M. train; it goes through to Reading without stopping. We found Lord COLE at the station; there was no no one else with us. Lord COLE stood by the door at the platform when the train was about starting. He went down to Reading, where he went out. I knew Sir FREDERICK JOHNSTONE as a visitor at Walton. I had never seen him before Lady MORDAUNT'S marriage. In December, 1868, I was staying with Lady MORDAUNT at the Alexandria Hotel, Knightsbridge. Sir FREDERICK JOHNSTONE came to the hotel on the Wednesday, and was in Lady MORDAUNT'S room. I saw him leave her ladyship's sitting room that night at twelve or after it. During the whole time I saw nothing about her to lead me to believe she was not of sound mind.

Cross-examined by the Court—I saw Lady MORDAUNT after her confinement; as far as I could judge, she was always in her sound senses; she was not cheerful; from the first week in March she seemed always to have a weight on her mind; she noticed the child but not with pleasure; she has asked me to bring the child to her; this was not in the first fortnight; she then did not appear to care for it; on the second or third day after her confinement she asked me what the child was like; I told her it was like herself; she seemed pleased; she never seemed to me to be pretending to be of unsound mind.

Q.—Did she assume silence? A.—She did. (Have you obeyed all your mistresses' orders from the time of her confinement until the time you left?) I think I did. I will not swear I have never said that they were unreasonable. I may have said that she gave me unreasonable orders.

HENRY BIRD, (the butler of Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT:) I have been in the service of the family for thirty years. I know Lord COLE, Sir F. JOHNSTONE and Captain FARQUHAR as visiting Walton Hall. In the Autumn of 1867 I accompanied Sir CHARLES and Lady MORDAUNT to Scotland. Captain FARQUHAR was visiting at the same house. He and Lady MORDAUNT were very frequently together. In September, 1867, we came back to Walton Hall. A few days afterwards Captain FARQUHAR came on a visit to Walton. Captain FARQUHAR was very often in her Ladyship's private sitting room, generally alone. Sir CHARLES at those times would be out shooting. In November, 1867, I remember Lady MORDAUNT and the maid going up to town for two or three days. On the 27th of June there was a dinner party of four; all left about eleven o'clock except Lord COLE, who remained in the drawing room with Lady MORDAUNT. I went to bed soon after one. Lord COLE had left by that time; he went about a quarter to one. I did not see him go out; I went up to the drawing room door at twelve to take some candles, his hat and coat were still downstairs, and he was downstairs at half-past twelve o'clock; at a quarter to one they were gone. I went down to Walton on Friday, the 20th of July. Lord COLE arrived the same evening, and stayed till the day before Sir CHARLES came. I have seen Sir FREDERICK JOHNSTONE at Walton; he was there in November and December, 1868, they were often together in her ladyship's boudoir, with no one else present; they would be there an hour or longer, whilst the rest of the party were shooting or hunting. I was at Walton at the time her ladyship was confined. I left with Sir CHARLES on the 5th of April. She always spoke rationally and understood what she was saying. (Cross-examined by Mr. ARCHBOLD.) I have been with Lady MORDAUNT at Bickley, where we remained for six weeks, until October. (There was an order of the Court under which Lady MORDAUNT was removed from Worthing to Bickley on the 20th of August, and BIRD went down as one of the attendants.) At Bickley she seemed more absent, and did not converse so much as she had done some time before. I believe she was in the habit of wandering about the house at night. I saw her once between 10 and 11 o'clock. She once came into my bedroom in her nightdress. I was sitting writing. I asked her next morning if she recollected what she had done. She said, "Yes," and that it was a mistake. (Did you think that she was then right in her mind?) I should say no person in her right mind would come in like that. I did not think her in her right mind. This would be about the middle of September. Before that time I had had doubts about her being in her right mind; I thought she was shamming sometimes; she would wander about the house and sit down in the passages, turn the pictures with their face to the wall, and take books from the cupboards and put other things in their places.

ALFRED BRETT sworn: In November, 1867, I was acting as head porter at the Palace Hotel, Buckingham-gate. Lady MORDAUNT arrived on the 7th November. On that day the last entry is Captain FARMER. I made the entry. I found afterwards that the right name was PARKER. I marked out FARMER and put in FARMER. Soon after the return from London she showed me a letter. This was about ten days after. I am acquainted with Captain FARQUHAR'S handwriting. The letter was in his handwriting. I read the letters. The contents of the letters were as follows: It was dated from the Tower, and began "Darling." It then went on:

> "I have got home tired, as you may suppose. I have seen the *Morning Post*, and was glad they inserted my name "Farmer," and not "Farquhar." If CHARLIE had seen my name FARQUHAR he might have thought it suspicious."

Examination continued: In January, 1868, Captain FARQUHAR came on a visit to Walton, and stayed about ten days. I did not notice so much intimacy between them there, as there were visitors at Walton. In Chesham-place, in London, during 1867 and 1868, Captain FARQUHAR was in the habit of calling. One day in the Autumn of 1868 Sir CHARLES was shooting, I went into the billiard room, Lady MORDAUNT and Captain FARQUHAR were there; they were standing close together and seemed startled and moved away from one another. I retired, and immediately came out. I was with the family in London during the season of 1867–68, and during these occasions his Royal Highness the Prince of WALES called there, most frequently in 1868. He used to come about once a week, in the afternoon. He would stay from one hour to two hours. I received his Royal Highness. Sir CHARLES MORDAUNT on these occasions would sometimes be at the House of Commons, sometimes pigeon shooting. I was told by Lady MORDAUNT that no one else was to be admitted after his Royal Highness came in. Those directions were carried out. After Sir CHARLES left for Norway his Royal Highness came to luncheon on one occasion—either the same week or the following week. The luncheon party consisted of her ladyship, his Royal Highness, a sister of Lady MORDAUNT'S, and another gentleman. The lady and gentleman went away, and his Royal Highness remained alone with Lady MORDAUNT for about a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes. During the season of 1868 Lord COLE was a visitor. He used to come two or three times a week. His visits were more frequent when Sir CHARLES was out of the house. (To the Court.) Sir CHARLES was very seldom at home at this time in the afternoon.

The case was proceeding when the mail closed.

Strange Coincidences—Presentiments and Dreams.

From the Peoria (Ill.) Review, Feb. 24.

Readers of the Bloomington papers have doubtless noticed a fatal accident which happened to a young man near that place, about a week ago. It seems that the young man was about to be married to a young lady who has for some time been staying with a lady friend in this city, and with whom she remained until the day previous to her intended wedding. For several days previous to her going away, it is said, she seemed very sad and disheartened, which was very unusual with her, as she was naturally of a very lively disposition, but now, on the slightest mention made of her wedding (so soon to be) she would burst into tears. She said she did not know why she should feel so, but was sure some accident was going to befall her.

On one occasion, being laughed at by her lady friend for being so low spirited, and being requested to take a glass of wine with them, she consented to do so. She put the glass to her lips, and at that instant a loud thunder clap was heard. She dropped the glass and again began crying. (It may be remembered that about a week ago a heavy thunder storm passed over our city.)

The young lady, soon after this singular occurrence, retired for the evening, and was to leave the city very early the next morning for Bloomington, where she was to meet her lover, and they were to be married.

According to arrangement, she was up very early next morning and started for Bloomington. After she had bid the folks goodbye, it seems that one of her lady friends fell asleep again, as it was earlier than the usual hour of getting up, and on awaking, seemed to be much frightened, and said she had had a very strange dream. On being asked what it was, she said she had dreamed that Miss M——'s lover was dead, and that she saw him in the coffin. It seemed so natural to her that she would not believe otherwise.

On the following day they were all much surprised to hear that the young man was really dead. He had received a stroke on the head while assisting in taking some furniture from a wagon. He died but a few hours before his intended wife reached him.

CURRENT NOTES.

Georgia papers report that General TERRY is about to remove his headquarters to Savannah.

Every county but one in Massachusetts increased its valuation last year.

Senator MORGAN, of Poughkeepsie, has sold his ice to New-York parties for $30,000.

San Francisco has just sent 6,000 pounds of fresh salmon to New-York *via* the Pacific Railroad.

Miss NELLIE RAYMOND, the newly-elected Engrossing Clerk of the Missouri Senate, is not yet sweet sixteen.

Ex-Governor SEYMOUR is to lecture in Whitestown this evening, his subject being "Recollections of Public Men."

The two leading papers in Portland, Me., are engaged in a protracted quarrel about a misplaced comma. There seems to be no other point to it.

A Boston paper announced on Saturday that the religious services at the Boston Theatre on the following evening would be "the last of the season."

The Detroit *Advertiser* remarks that the Labor Reform ticket in New-Hampshire is only a lion's skin through which the Democratic ears tower like a pair of poplars.

A Virginia blacksmith, shoeing a horse while drunk last week, drove two nails through the quick of the hoof and then seizing a heavy stick of wood, knocked one of the horse's eyes entirely out of his head.

Rev. WM. J. SELBY, recently of this City, and formerly pastor of the Free Methodist Church in Utica, was found dead in bed in that city on Saturday morning. He died from paralysis of the heart.

Congressman ORTH, of Indiana, says that he is really weary of Washington, and that he envies only those people who are privileged to sit down under their own vine and fig tree, without an harassing thought of "constituents."

The Sunday night mail train between New-York and Boston has made the run in five hours and a quarter; distance 234 miles. The average time for express trains is about eight hours and a half.

Citizens of Bristol, Va., complain that their Post Office has been entirely out of stamps for three weeks, the Department refusing to send them, and they ask, apparently with some reason, that the Postmaster be removed.

The New-Bedford shipowners and others interested are about to send a delegation to Washington to confer with the Government authorities on questions they deem of great importance to the whaling interests.

The opponents of General SWIFT, Acting Mayor of Vicksburg, Miss., recently trumped up a charge of extortion against him, but after a vehement and protracted prosecution he has been acquitted by the jury.

Kentucky had a lively little breach of promise case last week, with damages laid at $10.000, which the fair plaintiff's father testified was brought because the defendant "had been fooling that gal long enough."

A mass Convention of the Republicans of North Carolina is called by the State Central Committee, to be held in Raleigh on Wednesday, May 11. The Committee say that it is their opinion that an election should be held in that State on the first Thursday in August.

A Canadian gentleman went to an insurance agent a few days ago and presented a paper with the remark that his wife had given it to him, saying it had run out and must be renewed. He and she supposed it to be the insurance policy, but it proved to be their marriage certificate.

The Mercantile Library Association of Boston will celebrate its semi-centennial anniversary on Friday evening, 11th inst., by addresses by Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Governor CLAFLIN, Mayor SHURTLEFF, Hon. ALEXANDER H. RICE, and others, and a concert at the Music Hall.

Do country newspapers, which so often carelessly mix up marriage notices with announcements of deaths, realize how much pain they inflict through their inexcusable want of that carefulness which is characteristic of a well-regulated newspaper office? They turn young love's dream into an ever-haunting nightmare.

Mr. A. P. HOLLEY, manager of the Bessemer Steel Works in Troy, whose eyes were badly burned last week by an explosion in one of the furnaces, has, we are glad to learn, entirely recovered his sight. It was a narrow escape, and he is fortunate in sustaining no permanent injury.

It is reported in Illinois that General JOHN A. LOGAN will not be a candidate for reëlection as Congressman-at-Large from that State under any circumstances, and it is proposed that Hon. S. W. MOULTON, who once held the position, but magnanimously withdrew in favor of General LOGAN when he returned from the war, be made the Republican candidate.

The Montreal *Gazette*, alluding to the scheme for a regular system of military emigration from Great Britain to the colonies, approved by the Secretary of War and the Colonial Secretary, remarks that several of these military settlements have already been planted in Canada, and that they rank among the most prosperous, progressive and wealthy.

The leading Democratic paper in Connecticut, the Hartford *Times*, tells the New-Hampshire Democratic State Committee that they have made a serious mistake if they have voted to recommend that the party should abandon General BEDEL, its own candidate for Governor, and vote for Mr. FLINT, the Labor Reform candidate. And not only a grave mistake, but a gross, incomprehensible and inexcusable blunder, unwise in every point of view.

It seems but yesterday, says the Boston *Post*, that Mr. SEWARD "had his jaw in a cage to redeem it from the savage wounds inflicted by an assassin; to-day he reports fresh tidings from the seal grounds off Sitka, and recites the incidents of his romantic ride in state through the mountain passes and across the smiling lakes of Mexico. He is often styled an optimist among statesmen; how much further would he have got on had he marshaled a force of croakers and been predicting perpetual disaster? It is the fresh 'ninety-day' spirit of the man that buoys him up."

The Democratic papers in New-Hampshire are in a terrible flutter at the report that their State Committee has declared in favor of the Labor Reform candidate for Governor. The Concord *Patriot* declares that the scheme would leave the party disorganized, and literally lying around loose; while the Portsmouth *Times* denounces it as a selling out of the party "for the benefit of a little side show," and says that it is the vilest and blackest treason to principle and to party. Meanwhile the Republicans are closing up their ranks, and working to achieve victory.

Ex-Congressman BENJAMIN G. HARRIS, of Maryland, has published a letter in which he advises opposition to the enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment, declaring that the lasting interest of the State, her honor and her freedom demand any course rather than acquiescence on her part in this iniquitous proceeding of "knaves and tyrants." He advises that such amendment be made to the State Registry laws as will require every register of voters to take an oath that he will not obey the requirements of the Amendment, in other words that he will register none but white men. For himself, he says, that, in taking the oath to support the Constitution, he should not feel bound to regard the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth so-called Amendments as parts thereof, and if they cannot defend themselves in any other way against this thing he "should feel a little more like a free white man if he were whipped into submission to it."

Minority Representation—A Card from Senator Sawyer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The report of Senate proceedings Friday, Feb. 25, in the TIMES, *Herald* and *Tribune*, contains the following, (the same words, I think, in each paper:)

> "MR. SAWYER argued to show that the objection of the Democratic side to the Representatives from the reconstructed States was based on the fact that minorities were not now represented as formerly. He claimed that the force exercised by the United States to establish Governments in the South was a legitimate force, being that of the unrepresented colored race."

What I did say can be found, by any one who cares to know, in the *Globe*. I only desire not to be misrepresented. The report, of which I have given the words, gives no fair idea of anything I said; and of course I made no remark whatever of the tenor of the last four lines quoted.

FREDERICK A. SAWYER.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 28, 1870.

Destitution in Virginia—An Appeal for Help for the Sufferers.

Rev. ANDREW BROADDUS, of King and Queen County, Va., has written a letter to the Norfolk *Virginian*, in which he says:

"I deem it my duty briefly to represent to the citizens of Norfolk the necessitous and suffering condition of many of the people in the upper end of King and Queen County. In addition to loosing, in many cases, three-fourths of their crops by the severe and protracted drought, many people in the region mentioned were visited, during the past Summer, by a hail storm unparalleled among us at least in its terrible destructiveness. Houses, fences and orchards, in some places, were swept away, poultry and stocks of all kinds were killed, and the growing crops, including vegetables, were utterly destroyed. Most of those who suffered from this terrible visitation are persons of very small means, whose only prospect even for bread has thus been cut off.

These persons have received and are still receiving some assistance from their neighbors who were outside the track of the storm, but these neighbors themselves are so much straightened by the loss of their crops from the drought, that the little they have been able to give has been abstracted from their means of living; and even that little is now about exhausted. Under these circumstances I appeal to the people of Norfolk (who have been prospered by a kind Providence) to come to the help of these sufferers."

The Revised Constitution of Tennessee—Most Important Amendments.

From the Knoxville Press & Herald.

The following may be noticed as the principal amendments adopted to the Constitution of Tennessee: Restricting the Legislature to seventy-five days for a regular and twenty days for a called session; requiring bills to be passed by a majority of the members elected to each House; making all property, real, personal and mixed, taxable, except $1,000 of personal property in the hands of each taxpayer and such property used for strictly religious, educational and charitable purposes as the Legislature may from time to time direct; setting apart the revenue derived from the State tax on polls to purposes of education; giving to the Governor a limited veto power; taking from the Legislature the power of passing acts of incorporation, but providing for a general law under which corporations shall be formed; prohibiting the issuance of bonds to any railroad which, at the time of application, may be in default of payment of interest on bonds previously issued it; vacating all judicial offices upon the ratification of the amended Constitution; increasing the number of Supreme Judges from three to five; making the franchise universal with prepayment of poll tax required; giving the Legislature power to establish new counties, to consist of not less than 275 square miles, providing old counties shall not be reduced below 500 square miles, the old Constitution requiring 350 square miles for new counties, and that old counties should not be reduced below 625 square miles; consolidating certain elections; providing that the State shall not become a stockholder with others in any corporation; requiring a two-thirds vote of counties and towns to loan or give credit of the same, and providing that no Convention or Legislature shall ratify any amendment to the Constitution of the United States unless such Convention or General Assembly shall have been elected after such amendments were proposed.

The Five Points House of Industry—Mr. Halliday's Resignation.

The following is Mr. S. B. HALLIDAY'S letter of resignation:

To the Trustees of the House of Industry:

GENTLEMEN: You will please receive my own, and the resignations of Mrs. HALLIDAY and our daughter, of the several positions occupied by us; the resignations to take effect on the 1st of March ensuing. We desire that our old relations cease immediately, because we deem it best, all things considered, that we should retire at once. I have now been incessantly at work for twenty months, and I begin to feel the loss of my usual Summer recess; my head wants rest. We have not come to the conclusion to leave this field without much deliberation; and we believe, in taking this step, we consult our own and the best interests of the House. Having devoted so many of the best years of my life to your service, I cannot retire without regrets akin to sorrow. I am, however, comforted in the thought that the Master whom I have tried to serve can find more competent hands than mine to take the responsibilities I resign. I take with me the consciousness of having always purposed to bring my best energies and judgment to everything I have attempted for the House; and to the extent I have failed to do so have I come short of my honest design. Thanking you, gentlemen, for the many courtesies and kindnesses shown to me by you individually, I leave you for some as yet undesignated field, where to be as busy, and I pray more useful, than I have been in your service.

Very respectfully, S. B. HALLIDAY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1870.

The trustees, in accepting Mr. HALLIDAY'S resignation, unitedly express their estimate of the zeal, fidelity, energy and honesty with which he has for the past six years administered the affairs of this institution as its Superintendent; regret that he leaves a position for which, in many respects, he is so eminently qualified, and extend to him their best wishes for his future happiness and success in whatever field he may labor.

Personal.

Admiral Paulding, of the United States Navy; General J. R. Burns, of the United States Army; Hon. B. H. Chandler, of Washington; Hon. D. B. Shipman, of Chicago, and Hon. H. P. Haven, of New-London, are at the Astor House. Ex-Mayor H. H. Hosford, of Lowell; General J. S. Whitney, of Boston; Commander E. J. Parrott, of the United States Navy, and Dr. J. Savage, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General William H. Lowry, of Jamestown; Hon. S. D. Williams, of Maine, and Colonel S. D. Lawrence, of New-London, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. General W. W. Averell is at the Everett House. General B. H. Hill, of the United States Army, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Hon. D. McCarthy, of Syracuse, and Charles A. Morse, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. Oswald J. Martin, of Philadelphia, is at the St. George Hotel.

Award of Contracts by the Street Department.

The following contracts for regulating and grading streets, were awarded by the Street Commissioner yesterday;

Sixty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, awarded to CHARLES MINER, at $49,775; time two years.

Seventy-first-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River, to L. CRONIN, at $24.581; time two months.

Ninety-ninth-street, from Eighth to Eleventh-avenue, to JOHN BRUNSDON, at $29,740 60; time eighteen months.

Eighty-seventh-street, from public drive to New-avenue, to GEO. A. TREACY, at $20,436 50; time nine months.

Eighty-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to public drive, to C. MINER, at $14,028 10; time ten months.

Seventy-seventh-street, from First-avenue to East River, to HERMAN POLYE, at $9,730; time one year.

Fifty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, to JOHN R. SLATTERY, at $2,766 93; time three months.

One Hundred and Eleventh-street, Second to Third-avenue, to M. H. MOORE, at $3,821 50; time sixty days.

Avenue C, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth-street, to M. BAIRD, at $662; time twenty days.

Fifty-sixth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, to J. R. SLATTERY, at $2,089 60; time sixty days.

One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, from Third-avenue to Harlem River, to M. H. MOORE, at $12,852 10; time twelve months.

Fifth-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-first-street, and Seventy-third to Seventy-fifth-street, to H. POLYE, at $4,613 95; time four months.

One Hundred and Fourth, One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Sixth streets, from Eighth-avenue to Boulevard, to L. CRONIN, at $80,373 50; time one year.

One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Mt. Morris-square to Ninth-avenue, to DENNIS McCARTHY, at $53,920; time eighteen months.

Church-street, from Fulton to Morris-street, to MICHAEL GARVIN, at $16,983 80; time four months.

Meeting of the Military Post Library Association.

The annual meeting of this Association was held last evening at the residence of ROBERT HOE, Esq., in East Sixteenth-street. Mr. JAMES C. HOLDEN acted as Chairman *pro tem.*, and Professor D. S. MARTIN, of Rutgers College, was Secretary. A very interesting statement of what had been accomplished by the Association during the year 1869 was presented by the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. JOHN B. KETCHUM.

Over 50,000 copies of secular and religious periodicals had been sent to the military stations on the western frontier, and a large number of companies and posts aided in procuring books and libraries. Twenty thousand copies of the 32mo publications of the Society had also been published and duly distributed. Mr. KETCHUM read a number of letters of acknowledgment from officers and chaplains who had received aid from the Association.

It should be stated that the object of the society is to aid officers and chaplains in caring for the moral and religious wants of the enlisted men of the army, by assisting in the opening of reading rooms and the establishment of libraries. Supplies of secular and Christian reading are sent to all military stations. During the year 1869 over five thousand dollars were expended by the Society for this purpose.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: JAMES C. HOLDEN, President; Robert Hoe, General J. A. Haskin, United States Army, William K. Lothrop, Colonel H. B. Bristol, United States Army, Rev. A. A. Reese, United States Army, Vice-Presidents; Wm. Pitt Palmer, Treasurer; John B. Ketchum, Corresponding Secretary; D. S. Martin, A. M., Recording Secretary; H. W. Adams, M. W. Cooper, G. G. Williams, Edmund Penfold, William B. Crooks, Wm. Oland Bourne and H. W. Douglass, officers and managers.

Several Committees were appointed, and after adjournment the host of the evening, Mr. HOE, showed the company his collection of rare and valuable paintings, much to their entertainment and gratification.

CAPTAIN PEABODY'S CASE.

The Testimony Taken at Yesterday's Examination—The Accused Interrogating the Witnesses—Account of the Alleged Cruelties by Two Sailors.

Commissioner SHIELDS heard additional testimony yesterday in regard to the charge of cruelty brought against Captain PEABODY and his three mates, belonging to the packet ship *Neptune*, by some of the crew. Assistant District-Attorney JACKSON conducted the prosecution. Captain PEABODY and his first mate, BRADY, were obliged to carry on the case in their own behalf, in consequence of the non-appearance of Mr. CHARLES DONOHUE, their counsel. The former managed the examination in a very creditable manner.

An old sailor named SAMUEL BROWN, who has "followed the sea" for forty years, was called to give evidence for the prosecution. He said BRADY, the first mate, had kicked and knocked in a most shameful manner during the whole passage, and had struck him with his sea boots; it was impossible for him to say how many times he had been beaten; Captain PEABODY struck him twice while he was at the wheel and twice while he was on deck; he was "laid up" twice during the voyage; the men were beaten by BRADY nearly all the time. MICHAEL McDONALD, another seaman, deposed to having been struck by the Captain with a belaying pin the first night from Liverpool; he was hauling at the main brace at the time; the Captain said to him: "Pull, you ——, pull!" at another time he was taken down to the cabin and was there beaten by the Captain, and also kept in the cabin all night; his face was like a piece of liver in the morning, and he could not see out of his eyes; the steward was told by the Captain to wash the blood from his neck and face; witness saw the colored sailor buried at sea; he thought he had been beaten to death; he saw the colored boatswain beat him on the head with a broom handle; the act was witnessed by BRADY.

JOHN BOSTON, the colored boatswain, was summoned for the defence, and furnished a clear and apparently straightforward account of the conduct of the officers towards the seamen. He said BRADY, one of the sailors, would not work at the time the vessel left Liverpool, but drew his sheath-knife on NOLAN, the second mate, when ordered to go to work by the latter, and stabbed at him three times; NOLAN told BRADY he was drunk and ordered him to go away; witness never saw any ill-treatment of any of the crew on the part of the Captain or of BRADY, the first mate; he never saw CARTER or any one else struck; the Captain always cautioned him against striking any of the crew; he saw NOLAN stand the men up on the boat and punish them. At this point the examination was adjourned until this afternoon. Captain PEABODY proposes to introduce twelve or thirteen witnesses for the defence before the case is concluded.

THE GOLD MARKET.

A Fluctuation of One Per Cent. Yesterday—The Treasury Sales of Gold.

The excitement in the gold market continues unabated. Yesterday morning there appeared to be a better feeling at the opening of the Board, but gold opened at 115, less by ⅛ than the closing price of the day before. The following note from Assistant Treasurer FOLGER accounts for the subsequent rise, which followed its reading from the desk immediately after the opening of the Board:

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, March 1. }

To the President of the New-York Gold Exchange:

SIR: I am this day in receipt of a telegraph from the Secretary of the Treasury saying that I have misunderstood his letter of directions for March, and his order was to sell but two millions of gold in this month.

Please announce this to your Board.

Respectfully, CHARLES J. FOLGER,
Assistant Treasurer.

It appears that Secretary BOUTWELL'S instructions were to sell gold and bonds on alternate weeks in March. The Assistant Treasurer accordingly directed sales of gold on the 3d, 17th and 31st of March, thus making three millions instead of two. The error seems to have made a great difference in the market—and indicates its feverish character—for on the announcement of its correction, the price of gold gradually rose until 115⅜ was marked soon after 11 o'clock. Thereafter, until 12:50 when 115⅞ was recorded, the fluctuations ranged from 115½ to 115¾. At 12:56 the price touched 116 for an instant only, and from that time until the close of the Board the fluctuations ranged between 115⅝—the closing price—and 115⅞.

The clearances reported by the Gold Exchange Bank yesterday were $86,463,000. The business transacted yesterday was heavy, though it is thought that it will not aggregate more than fifty millions. Considerable anxiety was manifested all day respecting the course of the stock market, and the indicator in the room was more frequently consulted than usual.

The amended order of Assistant Treasurer FOLGER, as posted yesterday, is as follows:

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1870.

Having misunderstood the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury as received yesterday, I modify my announcement then made, and now give notice that during the month of March, 1870, I will receive bids for gold as follows:

Wednesday, March 9, $1,000,000.
Wednesday, March 23, $1,000,000.

And offers of bonds as follows:

Wednesday, March 2, $1,000,000 for Sinking Fund.
Thursday, March 10, $1,000,000 for special purchase.
Wednesday, March 16, $1,000,000 for Sinking Fund.
Thursday, March 24, $1,000,000 for special purchase.
Wednesday, March 30, $1,000,000 for Sinking Fund.

Destitution in the Fourteenth Ward—Relief for the Sufferers.

We called attention, a few days since, to the condition of the poverty-stricken residents of a portion of the Fourteenth Ward. We are now glad to state that, owing to the response made to our appeal, the Children's Aid Society, through the agency of their Fourteenth Ward School, at No. 116 Elizabeth-street, have been able to relieve many of the most urgent cases. One little girl, to whom an order for groceries was given during school hours, said, "Please, teacher, let me take it home to mother now, for she hasn't anything to eat and no fire in the house." Another woman had pawned bed and bedding, and, with her children, had lived on two small loaves of bread for two days. To others, sick and enfeebled through suffering and lack of food, medicine and broth have been sent, and orders for coal in small quantities have been given. The Children's Aid Society, through their schools and the visitation of their teachers, are daily brought face to face with want and misery in its worst forms.

Attempted Suicide.

Monday evening a vagrant named ELLEN CLIFFORD applied for lodging at the First Precinct Station House in New-street, and was allowed to occupy one of the cells. About 4 o'clock in the morning, when the doorman was making his rounds, he found her insensible from a determined attempt to destroy her life. She had tied her handkerchief around her neck and twisted it tightly by means of a stick. The doorman instantly removed the pressure upon her neck, and medical aid being summoned, she was soon revived sufficiently to be sent to Bellevue Hospital. She did not make any statement of her reasons for attempting suicide.

Destructive Fire in Broadway—Fire in Forty-first-Street.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the vinegar factory of HENRY HARMS, No. 152 West Forty-first-street, which was damaged to the amount of $3,000, and is only insured for $2,000. The Police of the Twenty-ninth Precinct arrested HENRY HOLBOHM, a clerk employed in the building, on suspicion of having caused the fire.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the rear part of the third floor of No. 343 Broadway, occupied by SOLOMON WEINBERG, manufacturer of trimmings, and the flames spread through the upper floors, and caused very serious damage. Weinberg occupied the third and fourth floors, and a portion of the fifth, and his stock was so damaged by fire and water that $10,000 will be required to replace it. To meet this deficiency he has policies of insurance for the amounts in the following companies: Pacific, $4,000; Lafayette, $3,000; Market, $3,000; and Hope, $1,500, making a total of $11,500. L. H. Mandelbaum & Co., manufacturers of ladies' undergarments, were the occupants of the remaining portion of the fifth floor and their loss in stock and machinery is estimated at $30,000. They have insurance as follows: Yonkers and New-York, $2,000; Phenix, $3,000; St. Nicholas, $2,800; Williamsburg City, $2,500; Commercial, $3,000; Greenwich, $4,000; Relief, $2,000; Excelsior, $2,500; International, $3,000; Jefferson, $2,000; Bowery, $4,000; Narragansett, $3,000; Park, $2,500; Mechanics' and Traders', $1,000, and Grocers' $3,000, being a total of $39,800. RIDGELY & CO., dealers in lace curtains and draperies, were damaged by water to the amount of $75,000, but have insurance for $110,000 as follows: Pacific, of San Francisco, $10,000; People's, of Worcester, $2,500; Firemen's, of Baltimore,

$10,000; Brooklyn, $2,500; Commerce, of Albany, $10,000; Firemen's, of San Francisco, $10,000; Columbia, $10,000; Williamsburg City, $5,000; Etna, of Hartford, $10,000; Pennsylvania, $10,000; Home, $20,000, and American, $10,000. DUBOIS MAGOVERN & Co., dealers in boots and shoes, on the first floor, had their stock, which is insured for $210,000, damaged to the amount of $10,000 by water, and the building was so injured that $8,000 will be required for repairs. The origin of the fire has not yet been ascertained.

THE DURAND CASE.

The Story of Domestic Unhappiness Continued—Alleged Wife Beating and Threatened Shooting—A Charge of Horrible Cruelty Against the Husband.

As will be remembered by the readers of the TIMES, during the month of November last, the case of MARY DURAND *vs.* JOSEPH DURAND, for assault and cruel treatment, came up in the Superior Court of this City, and the facts then developed were published in full. The motion at that time was to vacate an order of arrest granted against the defendant in an action by the plaintiff to recover $10,000 damages for assault and cruel treatment. It appeared by the affidavits used on that motion that for sixteen years the plaintiff and defendant had lived openly and avowedly together as husband and wife, of which union five children were born, one of whom a boy of 12 years was still living.

These circumstances, Judge FITHIAN held, made them husband and wife in contemplation of law, and such relation having been created by the acts of the parties, the law would not permit either of them to disavow it. Being therefore husband and wife, a civil action would not lie between the parties to recover damages for cruel treatment or assault; and the order of arrest was vacated and the defendant discharged. Subsequently, on the complaint and additional affidavits of the plaintiff, Judge MCCUNN issued another order of arrest, on which the defendant was held in $10,000 bail, which was subsequently reduced to $2,000. On the 24th of November last, Judge FITHIAN granted an order to show cause why this last order of arrest should not be set aside, but the hearing has been adjourned from time to time until yesterday morning, when it came up before Judge SPENCER in the Superior Court, Special Term. The substance of the affidavits on which the order of arrest was granted and its vacation opposed is, in addition to the facts already published, as follows:

MARY DURAND, the plaintiff, swears that on the 30th of July, at No. 87 Clinton place, in this City, about the hour of four o'clock in the morning, when she lay sleeping in her bed, the defendant violently took her therefrom, and, producing a pistol, which he presented at her, threatened to shoot her unless she complied with his demand that she sign a certain paper; that the paper she was so demanded to sign was a confession by her that she was an unchaste and depraved woman, and had had sexual criminal intercourse with a man then, and at the time of making her affidavit, living in the City; that her confession so made, and by the defendant widely published, was wholly untrue; that at another time, also at No. 87 Clinton-place, the defendant violently, (after forcing her to expose her person for the purpose,) beat and lashed her with a whip until her body was lacerated by the blows, causing her to fall prostrate and bleeding upon the floor; that she then made no outcry for the reason that the defendant exhibited a pistol, and, presenting it at her, said that on the first outcry she made he would take her life; that the marks of the lashing she had received she still carried on her person at the time of making the affidavit; that the defendant over and over again threatened to take her life, and she solemnly believed he would at no distant day do so. In an additional affidavit Mrs. DURAND swears that she is a native of France; that she has lived with the defendant nearly sixteen years, or until about July last; that during the time they lived together he (defendant) had always given her to understand that she was his wife, and to all outward appearance treated her as such; that she has borne him five children, but one of whom is now living; that early in July last the defendant exhibited towards her indications of anger and jealousy; that he then for the first time in their lives seriously charged her with not being his wife, and with having no legal claim on him; that her child was at this time in Neufchatel, Switzerland, and early in August the defendant told her that she must go to France and return to this country no more; that she was in his way, and that she must not remain in the same country with him any longer; that defendant at the same time threatened her with death in case she refused compliance with his wishes, and avowed that he would at once cast her out into the street if it were not for the child; that he then also renewed to her the request which he had frequently made before—that she would admit having had criminal connection with a man whose name he mentioned; he desired her to give him proofs that he could use against her; that she, in the presence of a Miss EMILY WOOD, at No. 87 Clinton-place, denied emphatically his assertion of criminality, whereupon he declared that if she did not sign the confession he would take her life on the next succeeding morning; that at four o'clock on the morning following he forced her to sign the confession; that on the 7th of August she embarked on the steamer *Ville de Paris* for her parents' home; that the defendant told several persons she had gone for her health, but that to her he said she was sent in order to effect a final separation, and that he would supply her with the necessary funds for her support; that after she reached France, and had been there some days, she found a copy of the New-York *Herald*, of the date of Aug. 31, in which was a notice of her death; that her husband afterwards wore a badge of mourning on his hat in public, and publicly announced to all that she was dead; that soon after she reached her parents they received letters from her husband stating that she was an abandoned woman, which letters she now retains in her possession.

ZOVAIDE DUMONT swears that she lives at No. 127 Greene-street and keeps a laundry; that she has known the parties to the action for about twelve years; that she believes the affidavit of Mrs. DURAND to be literally true; that on the 31st of June last, at No. 87 Clinton-place, Mrs. DURAND brought undergarments to be washed which were saturated with blood; that when she asked Mrs. DURAND what had happened to her, she told her that on the night before the defendant had beaten her with a whip on her naked person; that at deponent's request Mrs. DURAND exposed her person, and deponent saw from her head down her back wounds still fresh and unhealed; her back was swollen as well as bleeding; that these wounds must have been inflicted by a lash or a rattan, or some similar weapon, and from their appearance must have been inflicted recently; that deponent knows from her own observation that for the twelve years preceding this the defendant had frequently beaten and ill-treated the plaintiff; that his cruelty to her was spoken of by all their acquaintances, and that the defendant habitually carried a pistol about him.

BULA Y. CONDIT swears that she keeps a private boarding house at No. 87 Clinton-place, in this City, and has known the parties to this action since May, 1868, when they came to her house to board; that while DURAND boarded at her house she knew him to carry a pistol almost habitually; that some time in May last, at about two o'clock in the afternoon, the plaintiff came rushing in terror into the basement, and thence into the laundry, where deponent was, and catching hold of deponent's dress, exclaimed, "Oh, Mrs. CONDIT! DURAND is after me with a pistol and is going to shoot me;" that deponent caught hold of her and hurriedly concealed her in the pantry adjoining the kitchen; that in about ten minutes DURAND came rapidly down stairs, and rushing into the basement where deponent was, inquired if Mrs. DURAND was there; deponent said nothing in reply, but one of the servants said she was not there; he seemed agitated and greatly excited, and deponent believes if he (DURAND) had then found the plaintiff he would have taken her life; during the time they boarded at deponent's house his conduct towards the plaintiff was brutal in the extreme; she seemed to be in constant dread of him, and seemed to wish to try and conceal what passed between them; in all deponent's life she never met or saw a man whose conduct was so mean or bad. This witness then proceeds to corroborate the statement of Mrs. DURAND in reference to the announcement of her death in the *Herald*, and adds that the defendant DURAND wore a "weed" on his hat, pretended to feel great sorrow, and for several days had his meals sent to his room, and yet, not a week after the announcement of Mr. DURAND's death, deponent swears that he began to pay his addresses to a young lady then living in the house, whom he had first requested to "meet him on Broadway," and to whom he afterwards offered himself in marriage; deponent knows this fact from the young lady's mother, who spoke to her about it, and to whom she (deponent) said, "Bury her first."

H. D. CONDIT confirms by an affidavit a portion of the affidavit of Mrs. CONDIT, his wife.

H. D. CALDWELL, discount clerk of the Continental Bank, swears that from August, 1862, to July, 1867, DURAND kept an account in that bank, amounting in all to $500,000, the greater amount of which was kept in the name of MARY DURAND, and drawn by power of attorney for her.

DR. FINNELL swears that he was called to attend the plaintiff, Mrs. DURAND, on the 28th of last October, and found her back and loins covered with marks, and discolorations, which he had no doubt were the effects of blows with a lash, rattan or some similar instrument.

These affidavits of cruel treatment are corroborated by several other witnesses.

Mrs. DURAND, it may be added, admits in one portion of her affidavit that she first went to live with the defendant under a promise of future marriage.

JOSEPH DURAND, the defendant, in his affidavits on which the motion to discharge is made, controverts all the material allegations in the affidavits of the plaintiff; he denies that he ever threatened to shoot Mr. DURAND; that he carried a pistol constantly, as alleged; that he ever lashed her, or compelled her to expose her person for that purpose at any time.

Judge SPENCER took the papers, saying that, under the circumstances of a former order having been made by Judge FITHIAN, he would give the case a careful consideration, but, in the meantime, would direct the bail to be increased.

Meeting of Vessel Owners—Legislation on the Pilotage Laws Pressed in All Quarters.

The Board of Directors of the Vessel Owners' and Captains' Coöperative Association held a meeting yesterday at No. 52 Pine-street, and received reports from the various Committees which are urging relief by State and national legislation from the oppressive operation of the present Pilotage and Quarantine laws. The Committee which had been appointed to urge the passage of the new Pilotage law now before the Legislature of this State, reported progress. A memorial, praying for the passage of the act, has been prepared and sent up to Albany, with the signatures of a very large number of vessel owners of this City. The Committee which has lately visited Washington to urge relief by Congressional action from the exactions of the present pilotage and quarantine systems, reported through Mr. VAN BRUNT, its Chairman, that they had been very cordially received by Mr. LYNCH, Chairman of the Committee having charge of this matter, and had suggested amendments to the proposed bill which had been incorporated in it. Great opposition to the measure was anticipated, and every exertion should be made to secure its passage. Mr. VAN BRUNT said that in case this bill should fail to pass, it was proposed to prepare blank forms of protest to be used by all masters of vessels, and that whenever the present pilotage fees and unnecessary quarantine charges were paid, it should in all cases be done under protest, and steps taken to recover the money. This he thought would have a tendency to break up the present oppressive system. Vessel owners were willing that all necessary means should be used to protect the public health, but vessels were now stopped and delayed when there was no danger, for the sole purpose of collecting quarantine fees.

The Committee on New-Jersey legislation reported that a bill was pending before the Legislature of that State which they hoped would be put through. A copy of the bill was read before the meeting. It makes lawful for any citizen of the State who is enrolled or registered as master of any vessel of the United States, and has sole charge of such vessel, and whose vessel is bound either in or out of any navigable waters over which the State has jurisdiction, either sole or concurrent with other States, to act as the pilot of his own vessel, and all such persons are declared to be pilots duly commissioned and authorized to act as such for their vessels.

The report was received and the Committee continued. The directors then went into executive session.

NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL.

Thirteenth Anniversary of the Institution—Reunion of its Managers and Patrons.

The thirteenth anniversary of the foundation of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, at the corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, was held yesterday at noon in the rooms of the institute, and a large assemblage of the officers and directors, as well as a goodly number of its friends from this City and Brooklyn, were in attendance. Mrs. CORNELIUS DUBOIS, its founder, occupied the chair, and the exercises were begun with prayer by Rev. Mr. NEWTON, of the Anthon Memorial Church, after which the lady managers of the institution read their annual report, of which the following is an abstract: Admitted to the institution during the past year, 371; children born there, 100; children already there March 1, 1869, 208; making a total now in the nursery, deducting those taken away, 345; 108 women admitted during their confinement; 142 with children; adults in the Institute March, 1869, 103; making now there a total of 353 women; 679 children were cared for during the past year, being 353 adults, making a total of 1,032 provided for up to the present time. There are now in the institute 345 children. Situations have been provided for forty-seven of the inmates as wet nurses in respectable families in the City. One among the most valuable friends of the Society has been Dr. T. G. CLARK, of West Brighton, Long Island, who gratuitously gave his services to the sick of the institution last Summer, and the managers are unsparing in their praise to him for his humane action. Since the annual Charity Ball, the receipts of which filled the treasury of the Society and paid all its debts, no appeal has been made to the public for assistance in carrying on this noble institute, although the expenses are quite heavy at present owing to the rapid increase of inmates. The Charity Ball for 1870 yielded the institution over $16,189. Efforts will be made during the coming Summer to increase the amount already in the treasury, and its managers have bright prospects for the ensuing year. Their earnest appeal to the public to increase its lists of subscriptions for the furtherance of their noble mission, so that they will not be obliged to curtail their number of children, as they feel that in the course of time, if aid is not extended to them, they will have to do. The health of the inmates has been remarkably good. The Medical Board reported through the resident physician, that 2,000 had been under treatment for various ailments; of this number 73 died, 1,740 recovered, and 87 remain under treatment.

The following officers were unanimously chosen: Mrs. Cornelius Dubois, First Directress; Mrs. T. C. Doremus, Second Directress; Mrs. Henry Anthon, Third Directress; Mrs. E. W. Stoughton, Treasurer; Mrs. A. Sullivan, Secretary; Mrs. H. B. Hunter, Assistant Secretary; Managers—Mrs. D. F. Appleton, Mrs. Edward Krowner, Mrs. Averill, Mrs. G. H. Lemist, Mrs. F. H. Macy, Mrs. Abecucis, Mrs. James Brooks, Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, Mrs. John Bleecker, Mrs. Fordyce Barker, Mrs. Edward Cooper, Mrs W. T. Coleman, Mrs. Augustus Craver, Mrs. Edward Clark, Mrs. T. C. Fargo, Miss Fellows, Mrs Thomas Gerner, Mrs. James Hoy, Mrs. T. Hicks, Mrs. S. Sandon, Mrs. William Kingsland, Mrs. C McCormick, Miss Patterson, Mrs. H. W. Skelton, Mrs. Clarence Seward, Mrs. S. W. Trotter, Mrs. J. H. Thompson, Mrs. Augustus Smith, Mrs. P. L. Van Renssellaer, Mrs. M. H. Ward, Mrs. W. H. Wells, Mrs. E. H. Walton, Mrs. J. Fremont.

The following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the experience of the past year having proved the utility and necessity of having a county hospital attached to the Nursery and Child's Hospital, (only six out of seventy-nine infants having died during the season,) it is urgently recommended that such a hospital be permanently established as a part of the institution.

Resolved, That in the event of the establishment by the State or City of a permanently foundling hospital, an appropriation be respectfully asked to aid the Managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital in building a suitable asylum at some suitable place adjacent to the City.

The children of the adult class, numbering sixty-two, then, under the management of Miss COXHEAD, their teacher, underwent an examination to the satisfaction of all present, after which those most proficient in their studies and conduct were called out by name and given a present by Mrs. BLEECKER. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. KITTRIDGE, and the exercises closed.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.		Nos.	
68	Elmer vs. East N. Y. & Jamaica R. R. Co.	227	Taler vs. Moore.
264	Compton vs. Neilson.	131	Curry vs. Love.
109	Smith vs. Snider.	165	Eagan vs. Walsh.
161	Allen vs. Cook.	220	Manning, Jr., vs. Goodenough.
221	Corn Ex. Bank vs. Hart.		

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART I. AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
2139	Pearcefield vs. Ranger.	2161	Jones vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
2141	McCormac vs. Trainer.	2163	Butterfield Overland Dispatch vs. Arnold.
2143	Bamburger vs. Trainer.	2165	Gilbert vs. Minor.
2145	Scott vs. The Great Western Ins. Co.	2167	Lanssecure vs. Abbott.
2147	Hoffman vs. Saxton.	2169	Loughran vs. Ryan.
2149	Nat. Bank of Fairhaven vs. The Phenix Warehousing Co.	2171	Reamer vs. Reamer.
2151	Same vs. Same.	2175	Shedd vs. Montgomery.
2153	Same vs. Same.	2177	Dewhurst vs. The Rider Horse Nail Co.
2155	Same vs. Same.	2179	Bray, Pres't, &c., vs. Richardson.
2157	Same vs. Same.		
2159	Same vs. Same.		

CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.

A special case without a jury at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
157	Collins vs. Collins.	251	Place vs. Place.
235	Glasson vs. Glasson.	252	Same vs. Same.
		269	Marvin vs. Browning.

The call commences at No. 270—Bildersell vs. Boxius.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Court Opens at 10 A. M.

Non-Jury Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
224	Buddensick vs. Berg.	552	Goodspeed vs. Medicus
289	Same vs. Same.	553	Same vs. Same.
379	Prial vs. Renssie.	554	Elias vs. Reid.
307	Lintz vs. Hyde.	558	Mount vs. Fox.
539	Peshener vs. Harris.	593	Barnard vs. Hartley.
540	Moneuse vs. Cox.	564	Livingston vs. Bellamy.
546	Killian vs. Desmond.	567	Black vs. Foot.
551	Weld vs. McDonald.		

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Non-Jury Causes.

Nos.		Nos.	
278	Roberts vs. O'Thayer.	532	Cohen vs. Feldman.
473	Stiles vs. Demorest.	535	Rouse vs. Mallory.
462	Henshaw vs. Hall.	537	Cameron vs. Perry.
529	Maas vs. Butcher.	542	Pell vs. Mutual Proc. Life Ass. So.
531	McCram vs. American Nickel Plating Co.	543	Meyer vs. Bishoff.
532	Lowell Young Men's Christian Association vs. Milburn.	555	Brown vs. McGurk.
		556	Loewell vs. Grothwahl.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	The People vs. James Lee; murder.	4	The People vs. Charles Courdeay; grand larceny.
2	The People vs. William Steele; robbery.	5	The People vs. Maurice Warschener; grand larceny.
3	The People vs. James Revington; burglary.		

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Richard W. Mead, Administrator of Richard W. Meade, vs. The United States.—Appeal from the Court of Claims. On the 22d of February, 1819, the date of the signing of the treaty between the United States and Spain, Mr. Meade, father of the present claimant, Commodore Meade; and also of General Meade, had large claims against the Spanish Government on account of certain contracts and alleged personal injuries by violence. Prior to the signing of the treaty, Spain had appointed a tribunal to adjust these claims, but upon its signature the hearing of the matter was deferred until after failure to ratify by Spain within the time fixed, when the investigation was proceeded with, and terminated in a judgment in favor of Meade, in May, 1820, for the sum of $373,879 88, with interest from the 18th of that month. That tribunal required Mr. Meade to produce and surrender all his original vouchers and proofs of his several claims. Subsequently negotiations were renewed between the two Governments, and the treaty was finally ratified, upon consideration, in part, as insisted by the claimant, that the United States would pay this adjudicated claim to Meade. Commissioners were appointed to adjudicate all claims, under the treaty, and among others Mr. Meade's award by the Royal Junta of Spain, was presented; but in 1821 it was rejected, because it was allowed after the date of treaty, the Commission holding that it had no jurisdiction of claims arising subsequent to that date. The judgment of the Court of Claims was against the claimant, for want of jurisdiction, and the case is brought here. [illegible] its findings of fact, which clearly established the claim.

On the merits it is contended that any authority Meade had given to the United States to settle his claim, prior to the date of the treaty, became revocable by him from the moment of failure of ratification on the part of Spain, and that his appearance before the Spanish tribunal thereafter upon its notification that it was ready to proceed, was a complete revocation of every authority so given. It is also insisted that the subsequent acceptance of the terms proposed between the parties, and the relinquishment of this claim to Spain by the United States, as part of the consideration paid by the United States for other stipulations of the treaty (the concession of the Floridas) was a taking of private property for public use, and that the Government is therefore bound to make just compensation for the act.

The Government submits that such a taking of private property does not raise such an implied contract for compensation as will be enforced in the Court of Claims. That obligation rests upon the sovereign, and is for Congress to discharge.

J. H. Bradley, Sr., for claimant; Attorney-General Hoar for the Government.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 1.

By Judge Ingraham.

Francis *vs* Dean; motion denied.

In re the petition of J. C. Nicholson; order granted.

By Judge Barnard.

Taussig *vs.* Aub; motion granted.

Benjamin N. Barnett *vs.* Margaret A. Barnett; judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 1.

By Judge Spencer.

Platt *vs.* Richmond; order granted on filing an undertaking in $5,000.

Schell *vs.* Wells; motion denied without costs.

Brown *vs.* Addie; motion to vacate order of arrest denied without costs, with leave to renew on further papers.

Dunham *vs.* Billings. See memorandum with Special Term Clerk.

O'Donnell *vs.* O'Donnell. See memorandum with Special Term Clerk.

F Mahon *vs.* Eidel. See memorandum on papers.

Willis *vs.* Tibbals; extra allowance of five per cent. granted.

De Camp *vs.* The Mutual Insurance Company; motion granted.

Berrian *vs.* Niles; motion granted without costs.

Ruagg, Jr., *vs.* Copurt; motion granted and cause referred.

Rock *vs.* Ordereri; motion granted with $10; costs to abide event.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Woodruff.

INDICTMENTS—PLEAS.

The United States vs. Achille Patey.—An indictment for selling forged Revenue stamps. Defendant pleaded not guilty; remanded for trial.

The United States vs. Charles Brown and Carl Willers.—An indictment for larceny at a military post, (West Point.) Both defendants pleaded guilty; remanded for sentence.

The United States vs. Abraham Rosenheim et al.—An indictment for making and presenting a false brand for carrying on the manufacture of cigars. Defendant pleaded not guilty; remanded for trial.

BAIL.

The United States vs. —— Bemon.—This was an indictment for counterfeiting and having in possession a plate for making the revenue stamp used on tobacco and snuff. The defendant was admitted to bail by the Commissioner before whom the case was brought in the first instance, but that bail was subsequently forfeited. The present application was that the defendant be again admitted to bail in the same amount as before. It was opposed by the District Attorney, on the ground that the case was, as he was informed, an aggravated one. It being stated, however, that the defendant had a family and was dependent upon his daily labor for support, the application was granted.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The United States vs. A Quantity of Ale, Raw Material, &c.—This was an information tried before a jury for the forfeiture of the above property, which was seized at the brewery of Mrs. Clarissa Smith, Kingston, N. Y., on the ground that the ale was not properly stamped; the stamps not covering the spigots of the barrels as required by law. The claimants set up that when the ale was sold it was properly stamped. The jury returned a verdict for the Government condemning the property.

The United States vs. Twenty-six Barrels and Seventeen tierces Distilled Spirits.—This was a similar proceeding for the forfeiture of the above property, which had been shipped from Lancaster, Penn., and seized on the ground that the tax had not been paid. The claimants failing to prove that the tax had been paid, the jury, by direction of the Court, found a verdict for the Government condemning the property. Stay of proceedings for twenty days granted.

The United States vs. 37,000 Cigars found at No. 177 Pearl-street.—This was a similar information for the forfeiture of the above property on the ground that it was not properly stamped. It appeared from the evidence that the cigars, though not stamped under the law of 1869, which imposes a tax of five dollars a thousand, were properly stamped under the previous law, which imposed a tax of double that amount, and that the claimant had not caused the stamps to be changed, as he could have done when the new law went into effect. He set up, however, that when he sold the cigars he caused them to be stamped properly. The Court held that having them on his premises, where they were seized, was an offering them for sale, and the Jury returned a verdict for the Government condemning the property, with a recommendation to the Secretary of the Treasury to remit the forfeiture.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Benedict.

In the matter of the United States *vs.* Theophilus S. Callicott a motion was made yesterday by W. O. Bartlett, Esq., of New-York, for arrest of judgment. Callicott is at present in prison, consequent on a sentence passed on the 15th of June, 1868, of imprisonment for two years and a fine of $10,000 for conspiring to remove distilled spirits from a bonded warehouse by means of fraudulent bonds. Justice Nelson, before whom the case was tried, is now in Washington, and Mr. Bartlett now makes application for the respective Judges to hear by brief.

Order issued; let the brief be submitted in ten days.

A STEAMBOAT CASE.

A complaint was filed by G. D. Henry Layles, Jr., against the steamship *Santiago de Cuba*, that on or about the 1st February the libelant did ship on board of the propeller *Brunette* sixty-five barrels of oil, to be conveyed to Philadelphia, and that on the evening of the same day, about a mile and a half from the Jersey coast, the steamship *Santiago de Cuba* ran into the *Brunette*, and so injured her that she sank in about five minutes, and the vessel and cargo were totally lost. The libelant seeks to recover the value of the said oil, which is set down at $2,500.

Process was issued, and the *Santiago de Cuba* is now in the custody of the United States Marshal.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

MARCH 1.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

MARINE INSURANCE—THE FENIAN WAR EQUIPMENTS.

Sturm vs. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.—This case, the principal facts in which were reported in the TIMES of the 28th ult., was to-day summed up by ex-Judge John W. Porter on behalf of the Company, and by Mr. Parsons for the plaintiff in the action.

Judge MONELL then charged the jury, holding among other things that there was an implied warrantee on the part of the insurer that the vessel in which the goods were shipped was seaworthy and at the commencement of the voyage fit to encounter its perils; that on the trial the insured was bound to show the vessel to have been seaworthy. On this point slight evidence was generally sufficient unless the Company set up unseaworthiness when the insured was bound to show more than a *prima facie* case. The insured was also bound to show an insurable interest in the property. The insured and insurer had agreed on the valuation of the cargo at $252,000, and that value could only be disturbed by evidence on the part of the Company of a fraudulent overvaluation. Even gross overvaluation, unconnected with fraud, would not be sufficient to discharge the underwriters, but would be sufficient to raise a presumption of fraud. On the question of valuation the jury must take as their guide the fair market value in New-York; the cost of the property was not necessarily the test of its value. In reference to the loss by conspiracy, if the property was baratrously lost by the act of the officers of the vessel, it is insufficient; but if the officers of the vessel conspired with the owner of the property, that would be sufficient to void the policy.

Up to a late hour the jury had failed to agree, and the Judge ordered a sealed verdict.

BROOKLYN CITY COURTS.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

Notice has been issued to the Bar that on and after March 8, there will be forty causes placed upon each day's calendar of the Circuit Court held in Kings County. The day calendar will be called at 10 A. M., by Justice GILBERT, and Justice PRATT will also be in attendance at Circuit Court every day during the session, so that there will be two Circuits in session until the whole business is disposed of. Special Terms of the Supreme Court will be held by both Justices every morning, at such times as may appear necessary for the disposition of public business, without interfering with the Circuit Court.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 1, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '62	114⅝	$40,000	N. Y. C. & H. R. Ctfs.	92
60,000	do.	114⅜	20,000	do.	92¼
1,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	113⅜	10,000	do...bet. call	92¼
10,000	U.S. 5-20 C. '67. b3	112¾	20,000	do.	92½
15,000	do. ...s3	112¾	10	Pac. Mail	38
95,000	do.	112¾	200	do...bet. call	38¾
2,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	108⅞	600	do.	38⅝
1,000	U. S. 6s, Cur. ...s3	111⅛	100	do.	38½
25,000	do. ...b3	111⅛	100	Quick. M. Co. b.c.	12⅜
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	46	200	Canton...bet. call	56¼
20,000	do.	46⅛	100	Adams Ex.—ex-d.	61⅝
10,000	do.	46	100	do.	61½
5,000	Tenn. 6s, ex c.	55	100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	21
10,000	Va. St. 6s, x. c.	65	200	do.	21¾
21,000	do.	66	200	do...bet. call	20⅞
5,000	Vir. St. 6s, n.	67	200	do.	21
5,000	do.	66¼	10	A. M. U. Ex.	38⅛
83,000	N. Car. St. 6s	23	100	U. S. Ex.	51
100,000	N. C. St. 6s, n.	24	100	do.	51⅛
1,000	Ga. St. 7s	91	300	N. Y. C. & H. R.	94¼
25,000	Missouri 6s	93¼	1600	do.	94⅜
8,000	do...bet. call	93⅜	900	do.	94½
20,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	71	100	do.	94⅝
5,000	do.	70⅞	100	Erie	25⅞
10,000	do.	70½	1600	Reading	97¼
2,000	La. 8s, Lev. Bds.	89	200	do.	97⅛
2,000	Ala. 8s, S. B.	93	400	L. S. & M. S. R.	85⅞
5,000	N. Y. St. B.L.B.	109⅜	300	do...bet. call	86
5,000	B'klyn 6s, W.L.	95¼	100	do.	85⅞
2,000	M. 6s, S.F. Bds.	89¼	200	do.	85¾
2,000	Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	[illegible]	800	do.	85⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Clev. & Pitts.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]
2,000	C. & N. W. con. conv. Bonds	80	100	Chic. & N. W.	68
10,000	Tol. & W. Con. Convert. Bds.	77½	200	do...bet. call	67½
1,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	78	200	do.	[illegible]
2,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d M.	96	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
5,000	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	83½	700	N. J. Central	101½
5,000	Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st M.	104	400	Chi. & R. I.	119⅝
8,000	M. & S. P. 7 3-10 Conv.	90	14	Mil. & St. P.	62½
			100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	75½
8,000	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	79¾	600	P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	92
2,500	D. & S. C. 1st M.	85	100	Tol., W. & W. b.c.	43⅝
500	W. U. Tel. 7s B.	87	100	Chic. & Alt.	110½
44	Amer. Ex. Bank	114	10	do.	111
30	Tenth Nat. Bk.	105½	13	do.	110
20	Cent. Nat. Bank	112	100	Morris & Essex	88⅞
200	Cum. C. Pf.	35	125	do.	87
15	W. U. Tel.	34⅞	100	Bos., H. & E.	7
200	do.	34	200	H. & St. J.	106¼
100	Mar. Pf.	19	300	H. & St. Jos. R. Pf.	106
			100	Col., C. & Ind. C.	19½

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$6,250	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	116⅛	$105,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	111⅜
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	116⅜	10,000	U. S. 5-20C., '67	112⅜
4,000	do.	116½	41,000	do. ...s3	112¼
10,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '62	112⅝	8,000	do.	112⅛
5,000	U.S. 5-20C., '65 b3	114⅝	55,000	do.	112½
8,000	do.	114⅜	10,000	do. ...b60	112½
3,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '68	112⅝	10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	108⅝
3,000	U.S. 5-20C., '65. n	111⅝	1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. ex-c.	108⅝
2,000	do.	111½			
25,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	112⅛			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	46⅛	$10,000	N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.	92¾
10,000	do.	46¼	20,000	do. ...b3	93
1,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	67¼	40,000	do..bet. call	92⅝
10,000	do.	67½	100	Erie R.	25¾
5,000	La. 6s.	71¼	100	Reading	97⅜
2,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. and July	80¼	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	88
12,000	do.	80	400	do...bet. call	87¾
200	Quick. M.	12¼	200	Clev. & Pitts.	97
400	A. M. U. Ex.	37⅝	100	N. J. Cen. R.	102⅜
30	N.Y. Cen. & H. R.	95⅛	550	do.	102⅛
100	do...bet. call	94⅝	100	do.	102¼
100	do.	94⅛	100	do.	102½
500	L. S. & M. S. R.	86⅜	7	Mil. & St. Paul	63
50	do.	86¼	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	75⅝
100	do...bet. call	86⅛	100	do.	75½
400	Chic. & N. W.	67½	10	do.	75⅜
200	do. ...s3	67	500	Ohio & Miss.	29¼
10	do.	70⅛	200	do.	29⅜
300	do...bet. call	70	100	St. L. & Iron M.	42½
400	do.	70½	200	Col., C. & I. C. R.	19⅝
100	do.	70¼			

TUESDAY, March 1—P. M.

The Public Debt Schedule of 1st of March shows the gratifying decrease of $6,484,812 since the 1st of February, and the further important result of the reduction of the Funded Gold-bearing Debt of the United States, of the first year's administration of President GRANT, under the operation of the Sinking Fund, is shown to be *one hundred million, six hundred and fifty-nine thousand, two hundred and eighty-three dollars*—$100,659,283—this sum of United States 5-20 Bonds and accrued interest being now lodged in the Sinking Fund as redeemed by purchase out of the surplus revenues since the 4th March last. We annex the comparative position of the Public Debt to-day to the situation on the 1st of March last year:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

	March 1, 1869.	March 1, 1870.
United States 5-20s	$1,602,587,350	$1,602,672,750
Less in Sinking Fund		100,659,283
Outstanding 5-20s	$1,602,587,350	$1,502,013,467
Other gold bonds	505,268,800	505,266,900
Total outstanding	$2,107,846,150	$2,007,280,367
Decrease under new Administration		$100,565,783

CIRCULATION, CASH ON HAND, &C.

	March 1, 1869.	March 1, 1870.
Greenbacks	$356,021,073	$356,102,978
Fractional currency	36,781,547	39,950,039
Gold notes	28,775,580	44,382,840
Three per cents	57,140,000	45,555,000
Navy pension fund	14,000,000	14,000,000
Past due demands	6,422,464	3,973,347
Accrued interest	34,071,255	39,754,941
In gross	$533,211,899	$543,726,125
Less gold in the Treasury	98,741,261	102,400,740
Total	$434,470,638	$441,325,385
Less notes in the Treasury	16,853,529	10,28 ,285
Balance-unfunded	$417,617,109	$431,045,100
Increase in unfunded debt		$13,427,991
Decrease in funded stocks		100,565,783
Net decrease since March 1, 1869		$87,137,792

The sales of Gold advanced this forenoon from 115⅜ to 116 ₱ cent., and later in the day were further advanced to 116⅛@¼@⅜ ₱ cent. The decline of yesterday to 115@115¼ ₱ cent. brought in a good many buyers of both Gold and Foreign Exchange, while *short* sellers were not inclined to press sales on lower figures. The demand thus created, together with a correction of the Treasury sales for March from $3,000,000 to $2,000,000, (as at first announced by telegraph,) caused the reaction of 1 ₱ cent. The Public Funds were also ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. better, and the Railway Market at the Stock Exchange, whether in sympathy with Gold or on a reaction upon the heavy *short* sales of yesterday, bounded upward from one to two ₱ cent on the New-York and Western Roads from the very lowest quotations, and there was quite a lively time at the Board and in the Long Room in the afternoon. The *Bulls* in the market, who are numerically weaker than the *Bears*, have the present advantage not only of a large *short* interest, which has, sooner or later, to be covered, but of very cheap Money upon which to carry forward their accounts. Loans on demand are freely tendered at 5@6 ₱ cent. per annum. As noticed above, the low figure of Gold made yesterday induced a better demand for Foreign Bills. Owing to the free supply of Southern Cotton Bills and of Southern Bank Bills, our leading Bankers were ready to accept yesterday's rates on London, 108⅜@108⅝ ₱ cent., 60 days, and 109@109⅛ ₱ cent. for short sight, but at the close of the day these terms were inclined to firmness, if not, in some instances, to a slight advance. France continue to be pressed on sale, and the rates are f.5.19⅜@f.5.19⅛ to the dollar, 60 days, and f.5.17½ to the dollar, short sight.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. There was a large advance to-day in Virginia Bonds to 67¼@67½ ₱ cent. Tennessees fell back 1 ₱ cent. after the Boards:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MARCH 1.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	111⅛	*108⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅞	114⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	112⅞	112⅜
American Gold Coin	115⅛	116⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	45½	45½
North Carolina Bonds, new	23	23½
New-York Cen. and Hudson	94⅛	95⅞
N. Y. C and H. Debt Cert'fs	91⅞	93⅛
Reading Railroad	97⅛	97⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	119⅛	119⅝
Northwestern Common	68⅞	70⅝
Northwestern Preferred	86⅛	87⅛
Pacific Mail Company	37⅞	39⅛
St. Paul Preferred	75⅛	76⅛
St. Paul Common	62¼	63¼
Lake Shore	85	86
Erie	25⅛	25⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	28⅞	29½
New-Jersey Central	101	102⅝

*Ex-Dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 per cent. reg., 1881	116⅛	5-20 reg., n. i., 1865	111⅛
6 per cent. coup., 1881	116⅜	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	112
5-20 reg., 1862	112⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	112⅜
5-20 coup., 1862	114⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	112⅜
5-20 reg., 1864	112⅜	10-40 reg.	108⅜
5-20 coup., 1864	113⅛	10-40 coup.	108⅜
5-20 coup., 1865	113⅜	6s currency	111⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	55⅛	Connecticut 6s	100
Tennessee 6s, n. b.	45⅛	Alabama 5s	63
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	65⅛	Alabama 8s	94
Virginia 6s, n. b.	67⅛	Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1875	102⅛
Georgia 6s	81	Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	103
Georgia 7s, n. b.	92	Illinois Canal B. 1870	100⅛
North Carolina 6s	45⅛	Illinois Coup. 6s, 1877	100⅛
North Carolina 6s, n.b.	23⅛	Illinois Coup. 6s, 1879	100⅛
South Carolina 6s	86	Illinois War Loan	100⅛
South Carolina 6s, n.b.	80	Indiana 5 ₱ c.	98
S. Car. 6s, Apl. & Oct.	84⅛	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	109
Missouri 6s	93	N. Y. Coup. Bounty L.	109⅛
Mo. 6s, H. St. J. Is.	93	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., 1870	105
Louisiana 6s	71	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., 1872	106
Louisiana 6s, Levee B.	70⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., 1874	105
Louisiana 8s, Levee B.	79⅛		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90½	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	89	Gal. & Chi. ex.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. es.	87½	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	93
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub.	87½	Chi. & R. I. 7s	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Morris & Essex 1st M.	100⅛
Erie 1st ind.	[illegible]	Morris & Essex 2d M.	92¼
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879. x	90	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	102
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1883. x	89½	N. J. Cen. 2d M.	100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	83	N. J. Cen. new bds.	100
B., N.Y.&E. 1st M., 1877	87	Pitts., F.W.&C. 1st M.	104½
Harlem 1st M.	[illegible]	Pitts., F.W.&C. 2d M.	97⅛
Chi., B.&Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	111	Pitts., F.W.&C. 3d M.	[illegible]
M. So. 7 p. c. 2d M.	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 2d M.	[illegible]
M. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 p. c.	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 3d M.	90
Pac. R. R. 6s, guar. by Mo.	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 4th M.	75
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	[illegible]	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	101
A. & T. H. 2d M. pref.	[illegible]	Chi. & Alton inc.	100
A. & T. H. 2d M. inc.	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del., L. & W. 1st M.	[illegible]	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1st M.	[illegible]
Tol. & W. 1st M., ex.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st M.	[illegible]
Tol. & W. 2d M.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	[illegible]
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	75⅛	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	87
T., W. & W. con. c.&F.	77	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	87
Gt. W. 1st M., 1888	88	C. C. & Ind. 1st M.	79⅛
Gt. W. 1st M., 1888	84	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Gt. W. 2d M., 1893	78	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	78
Q. & T. 1st M., 1890	81		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	137	Bank of N. America	103
Manhattan	140	Hanover	106
Merchants'	123	Irving	116
Mechanics'	139	Metropolitan	138
America	147	Grocers'	115
City	220	East River	105
Phenix	108½	Market	120
Tradesmen's	154	Nassau	107
Greenwich	218	Corn Exchange	125
National	119	Continental	98⅞
Merchants' Exch'ge	104	Commonwealth	113
Leather Manufact'rs	190	Park	165
State of New-York	105	Central National	111⅛
Commerce	122⅛	Fourth National	102
Ocean	85	Ninth National	110⅜
Mercantile	115	Tenth National	105
American Exchange	114	Oriental	150⅜
Chatham	165	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	113

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 1.

General balance yesterday	$83,673,026 82
Gold receipts	661,959 30
Gold payments	1,577,876 56
Gold balance	75,454,954 83
Currency receipts	255,005 98
Currency payments	231,023 08
Currency balance	4,996,570 37
General balance	84,198,077 08
Customs	532,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS, MARCH 1.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100⅜	100½
City 6s, new	101⅛	101⅝
Camden & Amboy	115¾	116
Pennsylvania Central	57⅛	57¼
Reading	97⅛	97⅜
Lehigh Valley	54⅛	54¼
Catawissa Preferred	34½	35
Philadelphia & Erie	27⅝	27¾
Northern Central	45⅛	46
Lehigh Navigation	32½	32¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	90¼	90⅞

The attention of investors is invited to the advertisement of Messrs. DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., JOHN J. CISCO & Co., and J. B. ALEXANDER & Co., who offer for sale a limited amount of the first mortgage thirty years' 7 ₱ cent. Bonds of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company at 87½ and accrued interest. The loan is to take up bonds maturing, and to purchase other railroad lines, which will extend the already large business of the road. The interest is payable at the Bank of America in this City in April and October. The road, which is 390 miles long, cost for construction and equipment $16,000,000, and the Company have paid seven to eight ₱ cent. interest annually upon its stock for the last eight years, so that the bonds are unquestioned as a safe investment. The recent important decline in Gold has rendered this class of securities, paying their interest in Greenbacks, more attractive for income than for several years past.

The week's exports hence of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $3,524,928.

A correspondent writes us this afternoon to say that under advice, a day or two since, of one of our neighbors, (of the *World*,) he sold out his Railway Stocks at "a great sacrifice," and that they have since gone up one or two per cent. He propounds the conundrum as to how he is to get them back! We must leave our neighbor to answer, reminding him that our correspondent says he is not very able to lose the difference.

Captain WILLIAM H. SWIFT and his co-trustees to the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Land Grant Mortgage again advertise that they are prepared to buy $50,000 for account of their Trust, on the best offers made, under seal, to sell the Bonds, up to Friday noon, March 11, left with Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & Co., No. 56 Wall-street.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the Coal trade:

"The anthracite coal production the past week shows an increase on that of the previous week, but the trade must still be characterized as dull. The Reading Railroad brought down of all kinds for the week ending on the 24th inst. 50,808 tons, against 60,847 tons for the previous week, and for the fiscal year, beginning with Dec. 1, 615,501 tons, against 530,637 tons to corresponding date last year—an increase of 84,864 tons. The total product of all the anthracite mining regions for the week, so far as reported by all the several carrying companies, is 203,317 tons, against 172,448 tons the preceding week—an increase of 30,869 tons—and for the fiscal year, 1,834,999 tons, against 1,571,931 tons to the same dates last year—showing an increase of 263,168 tons. A report is current that there will be a strike to-day in the Wyoming coal region, in which the Lackawanna miners will join. As the understood object of this strike, if it shall really take place, is to advance the price of coal, and so keep up wages at the mines, there is no telling how widely it may extend or how long it will continue. The existing condition of the coal market, and the general tendency of the currency to appreciation, are against the success of any arbitrary attempt to control the market to any such end, however wide the combination may be to effect it. There is a steady increase of the number of unemployed persons in almost every department of industry, and necessity will force them to accept employment at such wages as they can get. Nothing operates so strongly against strikes as this; besides which, the last year's operations of the coal trade have taught producers that the consumers of coal have a very marked influence on the fuel market in depressing the prices of anthracite coal when they choose to exercise it. One thing is very clear in the present sign of the times, and that is, that coal prices cannot be advanced. On the contrary, with the decline of almost everything else, they must come down, and the only equitable way of effecting that result is that suggested by the President of the Reading Railroad Company. Each of the several interests that go to make up the trade must simultaneously abate something. The land leave must bear its part, the miners must yield an equitable proportion, the operator be content with lessened profits, and the carrying companies, which, as the rule, are the best able, should willingly contribute their proportion in a reduction of toll and freight charges. Last year's coal history in the largely-increased production of semi-bituminous and bituminous coal, while the anthracite production of the previous year was barely maintained, conveys a lesson that should not be forgotten by those engaged in the trade in Northern Pennsylvania this year. Users of coal for steam purposes, who, in 1869, adapted their furnace arrangements to the use of soft coal, and found their profit in the change, will not go back in 1870 if anthracite prices are arbitrarily forced out of proportion with other qualities of coal and out of their just relation to prices of other commodities. There is a natural current in trade which can neither be impeded nor forced aside without general derangement and injury, and the coal trade is no exception to this law. The shipment of coal from Port Richmond is rather more active—that is, all vessels here desirous of coal tonnage can have it at the following rates of freight: Boston, $2 50; Cambridge, $3 40; Fall River, $2; Lynn and distance, $3 65; Bristol, $2; Newport, $2; Providence, $1 95; Norwich and tow, $1 85; New-York, $1 60@$1 65, and Annapolis, $1 15. The sales of coal by the cargo are now quoted here as follows: Schuylkill red ash, $4 50@$5; broken, $4 25@$4 50; egg, $4 25@$4 50; stove, $4 25@$4 50; chestnut, $4; Shenandoah egg, $4 50; stove, $4 50, and chestnut, $4. At these prices the consignee is to receive a drawback equivalent to any reduction which the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company may make in tolls."

And the Pottsville *Miners' Journal* says:

"The quantity sent by railroad this week is 41,783.14 tons, against 41,447 last year. The Lehigh Valley Railroad sent 49,815, against 41,358, and the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad 13,727, against 17,348 tons for the corresponding week last year.

The cold weather during a part of the week has increased the demand for coal a little, but the stocks are accumulating, and the prices still continue low.

The prices at the shipping ports are corrected as far as we received returns.

The trade sums up this week as follows:

	1869. Week.	1869. Total.	1870. Week.	1870. Total.
P. & R. R. R.	41,447	441,743	41,783	534,613
L. Valley R. R.	41,358	481,346	49,815	526,565
L. Nav. R. R.	17,348	122,253	13,727	126,364
Scranton South	21,294	200,050	25,430	212,203
Scranton North	9,915	67,605	11,976	84,322
Penn. R. R.	16,481	110,561	29,291	123,527
D. & H. R. R.	....	....	8,983	86,145
Shamokin	5,068	49,535	7,485	38,060
Treverton	397	2,892	691	3,229
Short Mt.	....	3,310	....	....
Lykens V. Co.	105	3,261	....	728
Williamston	2,155	8,836	4,011	18,825
Broad Top	4,434	40,575	....	....
Total	160,002	1,482,937	194,292	1,754,111
			160,002	1,482,937
			34,290	271,174

We have received no returns so far this year from the Broad Top region. The difficulties that heretofore existed have been adjusted."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the MIDLAND RAILROAD continue to meet with much favor from investors. The issue up to the present time is nearly exhausted. What remains are still offered at par and accrued interest in currency.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ COUPONS DUE MARCH 1, OF THE Eight per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad, will be paid in gold on presentation at the banking house of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 1, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	35	Leather, sides	3,479
Beeswax, pkgs	2	Spts. Turp., bbls	99
Cotton, bales	1,002	Resin, bbls	2,484
Cottonseed, bags	234	Butter, pkgs	602
Dried Fruits, pkgs	31	Cheese, pkgs	247
Eggs, bbls	176	Lard, pkgs	83
Flour, bbls	7,092	Tallow, pkgs	18
Cornmeal, bbls	75	Beef, pkgs	62
Cornmeal, bags	4,750	Pork, pkgs	240
Wheat, bushels	19,782	Cutmeats, pkgs	632
Corn, bushels	4,861	Starch, boxes	1,350
Oats, bushels	17,029	Tobacco, pkgs	7
Barley, bushels	4,252	Tobacco, hhds	70
Peas, bushels	286	Wool, bales	61
Malt, bushels	2,500	Whisky, bbls	1,006
Hemp, bales	11	Oil, Lard, bbls	45
Hops, bales	171		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Seth*, for Liverpool—2,340 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 400 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 30 bbls. Spirits of Turpentine, 506 bbls. Petroleum Residuum.

By the ship *Monte Rosa*, for London—2,170,489 lbs. Oil Cake, 4,050 bbls. Oil Cake, 70,794 lbs. Resin, 2,060 bbls. Flour, 2,500 Staves.

ASHES—Continue in limited demand at $7 25@$7 50 for Pots, and $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been moderately inquired for at 38c.@40c. for Yellow ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has improved a little, and prices have been quoted firm for most descriptions of work, including Men's Thick Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 75; Boys', $1 75@$2; Youths', $1 37½@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Split and Kip Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C. Buff $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 65c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$2; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$2; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 50; Children's Fancy S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ₱ pair.

BRICKS—Have been in pretty fair request at previous figures.

CANDLES—Have been neglected and nearly nominal in price.

COAL—A very moderate inquiry has been reported for all kinds, including Liverpool Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas at $9 50, and Liverpool House Cannel at $15 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite at $5@$7 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs. from yard.

COCOA—Has been in limited request, including Guavaquil, in bond, at 12½c.@13c., gold, and Maracaibo, in bond, at 30c.@31c., gold, Caraccas, 30c.@31c., currency, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, but steady. The week's receipts of Rio have been 3,180 bags; sales, 8,818 bags; stock in first hands this morning, as made up by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 44,452 bags here, and, 69,792 bags, in all the distributing ports. Cargo prices of Rio are quoted thus: Ordinary cargoes, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Fair cargoes, 10¼c.@10⅜c.; Good cargoes, 11c.@11¼c.; Prime cargoes, 12c.@12¼c., gold, in bond, ₱ lb., 45 and 60 days credit. We quote, Java at 20c.@21¼c.; Maracaibo, 16¼c.@18¼c.; Laguayra, 16¼c.@18¼c.; Rio, 9¾c.@15c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19¼c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16¼c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 14¼c.@18¼c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@17¼c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¼c.@9¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

Stock of Rio in First Hands.

	Bags.
At New-Orleans	4,000
At Mobile	2,000
At Savannah	1,500
At Baltimore	17,840
At New-York	44,452
Grand total	69,792

COTTON—Has been offered and sold quite freely at easier and irregular prices, the market closing heavily. Sales 5,518 bales for early delivery, including 3,681 bales to shippers, 518 bales to spinners, 201 bales to speculators, and 1,118 bales in transit. Also 5,750 bales for forward delivery, including 200 bales, basis Low Middling, for March 21¾c.@22c.; 400 bales do., for April, 22¼c.; 800 bales do., for May, 22¾c.@22⅞c.; 3,550 bales do., for June, 22c.@22 11-16c.; 300 bales do., for July, 22⅛c.; 100 bales do., for April, 22⅛c.; 100 bales do., for May, 22⅝c.; 100 bales do., for June, 22⅛c.; 200 bales basis Middling, for July, 23⅛c.@23⅛c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	19¾	20	20⅛	20¼
Good Ordinary	21	21⅛	21¼	21⅜
Low Middling	22⅛	22¼	22⅜	22½
Middling	23⅛	23¼	23⅜	24
Good Middling	24⅛	24¼	25	25¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far, this week	6,253
Receipts last week	13,232
Receipts the preceding week	13,977
Receipts since Sept. 1	480,472
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,800
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Export clearances since our last	
Exports since Sept. 1	209,873
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	336,067
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Estimated stock here	80,000

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—There has been less animation noticeable in this line; prices have been irregular.

FEATHERS—The demand has been light within our former range of from 75c.@85c. for Live Geese, ₱ lb.

FISH—A livelier trade has been reported, at about previous figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been on a restricted scale, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,100 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, here, at $4 65@$4 90; very inferior to good Extra State at $5@$5 40; good to choice Spring Extra at $5 40@$6, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 15@$5 45 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 65@$4 90
Extra State	5 00@ 6 00
Extra Indiana, Illinois, &c.	5 00@ 7 40
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 15@ 5 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 60@ 7 50
Extra City, shipping	5 15@ 6 10
Extra Genesee	6 10@ 7 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	5 90@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been in fair request at former prices; sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls., in lots, at $5 75@$6 25 for poor to good Ordinary, and $6 25@$9 75 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been rather quiet at $4 20@$5 25 for inferior to choice ₱ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Cornmeal has been in moderate demand at $4 50@$4 65 for Western, $4 50 for Jersey, $4 85@$4 90 for Brandywine, and $4 75 for Caloric, ₱ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in less demand at from $2 25@$2 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—The demand has been light, though prices have favored buyers slightly. Sales, 1,000 boxes Layer Raisins at $4 35 ₱ box; 100 bbls. Currants at 13c., and 300 cases Sardines at 17¼c.@17¾c.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in slack request, for both export and milling purposes, at rather easier prices. Sales have been reported of 32,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 37@$1 50; Red and Amber Western at $1 26@$1 31, chiefly Amber at $1 30@$1 31 delivered; No. 1 Spring at $1 22@$1 24 in store and delivered; Mixed Nos. 2 and 3 Spring on private terms; White Genesee, part at $1 60@$1 70; Red and Amber State at $1 23@$1 30; Amber Pennsylvania at $1 27; Amber Virginia at $1 35 ₱ bushel. Corn has been moderately inquired for, and has been quoted generally firm for New, but irregular for Old. Sales have been reported since our last of 38,000 bushels at 91½c.@$1 06 for Old Western in store and delivered, chiefly at $1 06 delivered; 92c.@96c. for New do.; 97c.@$1 04 for Yellow Jersey and Southern; $1 03@$1 05 for White Western and Southern; 82c.@90c. for unsound Western ₱ bushel. Rye has been in more request at 90c.@95c. for Jersey and Western; 95c.@$1 for State ₱ bushel. Sales 2,000 bushels Prime Western at 95c. ₱ bushel in store. Barley has been inactive and quoted cheaper; sales 5,200 bushels, including Canada West, part at $1 05@$1 12½; four-rowed State at 98c.@$1; two-rowed State at 85c.@90c. ₱ bushel. Barley Malt has been quite dull at from 90c.@$1 20 ₱ bushel. Oats have been less sought after and quoted rather cheaper. Sales have been reported since our last of 35,000 bushels, in lots, at 55c.@57c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 56½c. afloat; 62c. for car lots of Ohio; 62c.@64c. for State, from track and delivered; 62c.@63c. for Pennsylvania; 57c.@60c. for Jersey and Southern, ₱ bushel. The export clearances include 2,000 bbls. Flour for London.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been firm in price, but not active. Messrs. H. H. CROCKER & Co. report the stock now in importers' hands 3,200 bales Bags and 3,500 bales Bagging here, with 3,900 bales Bags and 4,000 bales Bagging at Boston.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in demand and steady at 85c.@95c. for shipping, and $1@$1 20 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at 70c.@$1 10 for Short and Long ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Holders have been firm in their views and have not offered their supplies freely, but the dealings have not been important; 750 bales Jute sold to arrive on private terms. Messrs. H. H. CROCKER & Co. include in the stock of foreign on hand, 19,813 bales Manila, 2,500 bales of Jute, and 1,500 bales Butts, here. In Boston, the stock of Manila is 13,426 bales; Jute, 600 bales; Jute Butts, 3,000 bales.

HIDES—Have been in request at uniform prices.

HOPS—Have been in limited demand at former rates, including New-York at 20c.@28c.; Eastern at 18c.@23c.; Ohio at 15c.@22c.; Michigan at 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin at 18c.@25c.; Yearlings at 6c.@10c.; Old Olds at 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. Receipts to-day, 171 bales; exports, — bales.

LATHS—Eastern have been lightly dealt in on the basis of $2 75@$2 80 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been quoted firm on moderate transactions, chiefly in Hemlock tannages. Receipts to-day, 3,479 sides.

LIME—Rockland has been rather sparingly purchased on the basis of $1 40 for Common and $1 75 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—There has been a very moderate call for most kinds at former quotations.

METALS—The main business has been in American Gray Forge Iron, of which 1,500 tons have been disposed of, for the season's delivery, at $31 ₱ ton. The general market has been firm but inactive.

MOLASSES—Has been very dull at previous quotations: Old and New Crop Porto Rico at 40c.@65c.; Old and New Cuba at 28c.@50c.; New Crop English Islands at 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@80c. ₱ gallon.

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	28c.@30c.	33c. @38c.
Cuba, Clayed	28c.@32c.	40c. @43c.
Cuba, Muscovado, Refining grades	— @ —	42c. @45c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	35c.@45c.	42½c.@50c.
Porto Rico	40c.@55c.	55c. @65c.
English Islands	— @ —	45c. @50c.
New-Orleans	— @ —	60c. @80c.

Stock of Molasses in New-York March 1.

	1869.	1870.
Clayed Cuba, hhds	3,827	7,329
Cuba, Muscovado, hhds	4,1[illegible]	7,775
English Islands	284	3,248
Porto Rico	70	806
Total hhds	8,518	19,149
New-Orleans, bbls	....	1,184
Texas, bbls	179	....

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been dull and heavy on the basis of $2 05@$2 10 for Strained, ₱ 280 lbs.; receipts, 2,494 bbls. Tar has been depressed and lower on a light trade; 300 bbls. Wilmington changed hands at $2 67½ ₱ bbl. Crude Turpentine has been neglected. Spirits Turpentine has been in limited request on the basis of 46c.@46½c., closing [illegible] [illegible] ₱ gallon; sales, 325 bbls.; receipts, [illegible] bbls.; exports, 80 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 46c.@46½c. ₱ gallon; Crude nominally at $3 [illegible] ₱ 280 lbs.; Rosin, $2 05@$[illegible] ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for choice White; Tar, $2 25@$2 75; Pitch, $2 50@$3 ₱ bbl.

OILS—The demand for all kinds has been on a restricted scale on the basis of our quotations: Crude Whale at 70c.@80c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at 85c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 [illegible]@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70@$1 75; Bleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 35; Red Oil at [illegible]@95c.; Linseed Oil at 95c.@96c., in casks and bbls.; Olive Oil at $1 40@$1 45; Menhaden at 65c.@67c.; Spermaceti at 35c.@35½c.; Extra Refined Seal at $1@$1 [illegible] ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 28.—*Sperm*—The market has been very quiet since our last, and we have no transactions to report.

Whale—Has been less active, the only transactions being 95 bbls. Dark Northern at 75c., and 235 do. Humpback at 72c., ₱ gallon, for manufacture.

Whalebone—Sales in New-York of 20,000 lbs. New Arctic at 85c., gold, for export.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
Week ending Feb. 28	None.	None.	None.
Total	....	....	....
Previously	263	721	[illegible]
From Jan. 1 to date	268	721	[illegible]
Same time last year	3,304	1,001	[illegible]

Exports.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
For the week ending Feb. 28, 1870	302	....	[illegible]
Previously	1,720	206	[illegible]
From Jan. 1 to date	2,022	206	[illegible]
Same time last year	1,728	....	107,070

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quoted about steady, but has been inactive at 15⅛c.@15¼c. in bulk; 20⅛c. in shipping order here; and nominally 20⅛c.@21c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon. Sales of 500 bbls. in bulk here were reported at about 15⅛c. ₱ lb. The receipts of Crude here were — bbls.; in Philadelphia, 640 bbls. arrived. Refined Oil has been quiet at about 28¼c.@28⅛c. for Standard White here; sales reported of 850 bbls.; also, a small lot at [illegible] ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia sales were reported of [illegible] bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at 27⅛c. and 1,500 bbls. do. April to June delivery, at 28¼c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here have been — bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,760 bbls. The export clearances have been 2,340 bbls. Refined Oil in cases has been in moderate demand, chiefly for export, at from 35⅛c.@36c. ₱ gallon; sales, 2,500 cases. Naphtha has been very dull at from 10c.@10⅛c., in barrels, and 15⅛c.@16c., in cases, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been fairly active, but irregular in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $25 62@$25 86, chiefly at $25 75, for New Mess; $22 25@$25 50 for Thin and Medium Mess; $12 75@$23 for Prime Mess, and $20 25@$21 for Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Also 1,250 bbls. Mess, including seller March, $25 50@$25 75; seller April, part $25 50, and June, $25 50 ₱ bbl., closing rather more firmly. Stock, 41,390 bbls. Dressed Hogs continue dull and heavy at 11c.@11⅛c. for Western, and 11⅛c.@12⅛c. for City, ₱ lb. Cutmeats continue in moderate demand at former rates; sales have been reported of 180 pkgs. at 10⅛c.@11⅛c., chiefly at 11c. for Shoulders, and 13⅛c.@15c. for Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon has been quiet at about previous prices; sales equal to 85 boxes, including Cumberland at 13⅛c.; Short Rib at 14⅛c.@14⅛c.; and Long Clear at 14⅛c.@14⅛c. ₱ lb. Lard has been quoted lower on free offerings and a moderate inquiry; sales have been reported since our last of 750 tierces and bbls. in lots at from 13⅛c.@16c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly 14⅛c.@14⅛c. for City, and 14⅛c.@14⅛c. for fair to choice Steam, ₱ lb.; also, 2,500 tierces prime Steam, for forward delivery, including March at 14⅛c., April at 14⅛, June at 14⅛c., and next four months at 14⅛c. ₱ lb. Beef has been in rather less request at, however, uniform rates; sales have been reported of 275 bbls. at $9@$14 for Plain Mess, and $13@$17 for Extra Mess, and $14@$8 for inferior grades, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef is inactive, including New Prime Mess at from $25@$27, and India Mess at $27@$31 ₱ tierce. Stock of Beef, 28,028 tierces and bbls. Beef Hams have been in moderate request at from $25@$31 50 ₱ bbl.; sales, 225 bbls. Butter has been in very moderate demand, including State, inferior to prime, at 25c.@38c.; Fancy, 40c.@42c., and Western, ordinary to prime, 16c.@32c. ₱ lb.; the receipts of to-day were 602 pkgs. Cheese rules dull at from 6c.@18⅛c. as the extreme, for very common to fancy Factory; the receipts of to-day were 247 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail thus:

BUTTER.

Extra State, firkins, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to fine State, firkins, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Fair to good State, firkins, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Common State, firkins, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Extra State, half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to fine State, half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to fine State, Welsh tubs, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Common to fair State, Welsh tubs, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Fair to fine Pennsylvania, firkins, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to prime Western Reserve, firkins, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to prime Michigan, firkins, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to prime Chicago and Northwest, firkins, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Fair Western, firkins, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to prime State Rolls, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Good to prime Western Rolls, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Common State and Western Rolls, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Canada Dairy Packed, ₱ lb.	[illegible]
Canada Common and Store Packed, ₱ lb.	[illegible]

CHEESE.

Extra State Factories, ₱ lb.	17 @18
Fine State Factories, ₱ lb.	15 @16½
Fair to good State Factories, ₱ lb.	15 @16
Common State Factories, ₱ lb.	14 @15
Extra State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	16½@17
Good to fine State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	15 @16
Ordinary State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	14 @15
Good to extra Pineapple, New-York, ₱ lb.	25 @27
Good to extra Pineapple, Connecticut, ₱ lb.	26 @28
Good to extra English Dairy style, New-York, ₱ lb.	20 @23
Good to extra English Dairy style, Connecticut, ₱ lb.	16 @18
Fair to good Orange County, Skimmed, Factories, ₱ lb.	6 @12

SALTPETRE—Sales of 1,500 bags Crude were made on private terms. The prevailing rate is 7⅛c. gold. The stock in first hands here is only 1,500 bags; in Boston the stock is given at 3,800 bags.

SEEDS—The market has been quoted about steady for most descriptions, though business has been very tame. The stock of Linseed is given by Messrs. H. H. CROCKER & Co. at 112,700 bags here, and 4,400 bags at Boston; same time last year, 7,900 bags here, and 33,000 bags at Boston.

SOAP—Has been inactive, including Castile at 12⅛c.@12⅛c.; Colgates' Pale, 9c.; Family, 9⅛c., and No. 1 at 7c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been unusually dull to-day; prices have not varied materially. Sales, 160 hhds. Cuba and Demerara, chiefly within a range of from 10c.@10⅛c. ₱ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades of old crop Cuba at 9⅛c.@10c.; fair to very good grocery grades at 10⅛c.@10⅛c.; very good to choice grocery grades at 10⅛c.@11⅛c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 10⅛c.@12c. ₱ lb.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅛c.@10⅛c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been quiet and weak, ranging from 12c.@13⅛c., as the extremes, ₱ lb.

Stock of Sugars in New-York, March 1.

	1869.	1870.
Cuba, hhds	11,193	40,815
Porto Rico, hhds	977	[illegible]
English Islands, hhds	235	[illegible]
Martinique, hhds	....	[illegible]
Total hhds	12,405	47,709
Total bags	27,845	[illegible]
Total boxes	8,135	[illegible]
Melado, hhds	379	742

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported of 97,000 lbs. Tallow at 9⅛c.@9⅛c.; also 38,500 lbs. Stearine at 13⅛c.@14⅛c., and 27,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@11⅛c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in fair request at well-supported prices.

TOBACCO—Has been inactive since our last at unaltered figures; 75 hhds. Kentucky were sold at 8⅛c.@15c., 195 cases Ohio Seedleaf at 17c. and 300 bales Havana at 95c. ₱ lb.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in February.

	Ky. Va. & N.C. Hhds.	Ohio Hhds.	Md. Hhds.	Total Hhds.
Stock Feb. 1, 1870	9,414	601	19	50	10,084
Received since	1,063	26	..	..	1,089
Total	10,477	627	19	50	11,173
Delivered since	1,270	93	..	9	1,372
Stock March 1, 1870	9,207	534	19	41	9,801

	Hhds.
Brooklyn Inspection—Stock Feb. 1, 1870	3,077
Received since	431
Total	3,508
Delivered since	589
Stock in Brooklyn Inspection Warehouse, March 1, 1870	2,919
Total stock March 1, 1870	12,720
Same time 1869	[illegible]
Same time 1868	[illegible]

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in February:

	Havana. Bales.	Cuba. Bales.	Yara. Bales.
Stock on hand Feb. 1, 1870	16,893	255	545
Received since	4,045	183	...
Total	20,938	438	545
Sales and reshipments to Feb. 28	4,000	252	100
Stock on hand March 1, 1870	16,938	186	445
Stock on hand March 1, 1869	14,018		[illegible]
Stock on hand March 1, 1868	6,759		[illegible]

We are indebted to Messrs. J. S. GANZ & SON for the foregoing statistics of the Tobacco trade of the port.

WHALEBONE—The recent business in this line Messrs. TAFT, LEE & Co. notice thus: "The only transaction during the past fortnight was a sale of 17,000 lbs. New Arctic at 85c., gold, which was a full price and an advance of 2c. ₱ lb., gold, on last prices paid. It had the immediate effect of making holders again very firm in their pretensions, thus preventing further transactions for the present. Buyers for export and the home trade are anticipating lower prices soon, (as the time approaches when the Honolulu shipments are due.) The market is very quiet. Holders ask 90c. for Arctic, which is much above the views of buyers. We quote: South Sea, 75c., gold; Northwest, 82c.@85c., gold; Arctic, (old,) 90c., gold, nominal. Stock, Feb. 7, 1870, 240,000 lbs.; sales, for export, 17,000 lbs.; stock at date, 223,000 lbs.

WHISKY—Has been dull and heavy; sales 150 bbls. in lots, at $1@$1 01 ₱ gallon; receipts, 1,006 bbls.

WOOL—The movements in this line in February, Messrs. FELLKAMPF & KITCHING BROS. review thus: "The tone of the market during February has been firmer, with an improvement on all kinds of domestic Wools, to the extent of 5@7 ₱ cent. Transactions have been large, as both manufacturers and dealers have purchased freely. Stocks are now much reduced, and activity in the goods market would lead to a further rise in prices. California and Texas Wools have continued to move freely at better rates. The stock of Coarse Texas has been materially reduced, and prices are slightly higher. Fine foreign Wools are in small stock and continue neglected, but holders are firmer in their views. Coarse Wools have received rather more attention since the recent decline in the gold premium. The lower rate in currency may lead to still more activity. The auction sales of low Wools in Liverpool closed with an advance on East India Wools of ⅛d.@1d. on White, and ⅛d. on other kinds, and on all kinds the feeling was better. Fine Wools were also firmer. The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1868 were 28,213 bales, 13,498,150 lbs.; 1869, 46,186 bales, 20,710,391 lbs.; from Jan. 1 to Jan. 31, 1870, 3,518 bales, 1,678,152 lbs.; for month ending Feb. 28, 4,904 bales, 2,027,404 lbs.

FREIGHTS—Business continues very dull in this line, and rates are weak and irregular. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,050 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ⅛d. ₱ lb.; 280 boxes Bacon, 120 tierces Lard at [illegible]; [illegible] bbls. Tallow at 12s. 6d. ₱ ton; 4,200 bbls. Resin, by sail and steam, at 10d. ₱ 280 lbs. For London, a full load of Wheat on steamer's account; 200 bbls. Resin by sail, at 1s. 9d. ₱ 280 lbs. For Cronstadt, a Norwegian bark, hence, to load with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum at Philadelphia, on private terms. For Cork and orders, a Swedish bark, with 3,200 bbls. Petroleum at [illegible] [illegible] to the United Kingdom, or the Continent, [illegible] [illegible] to the Baltic, ₱ bbl.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Waller, Hamilton, Miss Blanche De Bar, and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
HAMLET. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Cavendish, Maginly, and Miss Blanche Bradshaw, Miss Howitt, Mrs. Wright and Miss Queen. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pieris and Mme. Ponisi.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
LOST AT SEA. Leading characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Chas. Fisher, Miss Germon, Miss Henriques, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
INNISFALLEN. Leading Characters by Messrs. Williams, Thorne, Studley and Mrs. Williams.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague, near Court-st.
OURS. Principal characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Blanche Gray, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, DICK TURPIN, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
LE PETIT FAUST, (Ethiopian opera.) NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
GRAND ORGAN CONCERT. By Mr. Samuel P. Warren, assisted by Miss Maria Brainard.

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Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
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The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
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Twenty copies, one year	25
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The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

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TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A dispatch from London says that later information shows that fifty-six of the officers and crew of the ill-fated steamer *Oneida* were picked up by the boats of the *Bombay*. It is hoped that others may have been rescued by other vessels....Count BISMARCK made a speech yesterday against capital punishment....In the British Parliament yesterday a bill was introduced to amend the Irish Church act....The Bank of Holland has reduced its rate of discount to four per cent....*Mardi gras* has not been interfered with by the Police of Paris. The carnival at Rome was at its height yesterday, and the Police permitted the wearing of masks in the streets for the first time since 1850. The weather was unfavorable....The remains of Mr. BURLINGAME will be sent by Berlin. Mrs. BURLINGAME and children remain in St. Petersburg. It is said J. MCLEARY BROWN, Secretary of the Chinese Embassy, will succeed the late Mr. BURLINGAME....The Bishop of Osina was brought to Madrid yesterday in custody of the Civil Guards. An interpellation is announced respecting the conduct of Spanish Bishops in Rome who made a visit to Prince ALFONSO on his arrival there with the Duc DE CHESTE.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the bill to extend the time for the prosecution of claims for additional bounties until Dec. 1 was reported from Committee. Mr. HOWELL made his maiden speech, addressing the Senate in support of his resolution, declaring that in granting public lands to railways a proviso should be incorporated in each grant securing homestead rights to settlers. At the conclusion of his speech the resolution was adopted. The consideration of the Funding bill was then resumed. Mr. CORBETT submitted a substitute for the first three sections of the present bill, which authorizes a loan of $1,200,000,000 in three equal amounts at different rates of interest. His amendment provides for an issue of $1,000,000,000 of thirty-five year bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, with the following rates of interest: three years, six per cent.; next six years, five per cent.; the six years following, four and one-half per cent., and the remaining twenty years, four per cent., the bonds and income therefrom free from tax and convertible into five-twenty bonds. Without action on the subject, the Senate, by a vote of twenty-nine to twenty-five, went into Executive Session, and afterwards adjourned.

In the House a number of resolutions regarding matters of minor interest were offered. The bonded whisky resolution was again taken up; Mr. HOOPER's substitute imposing one cent per gallon for each month whisky is in bond beyond the first year, was adopted. A resolution censuring JOHN T. DEWEESE, late Representative from North Carolina, for his complicity in the sale of cadetships, was passed after some discussion, and the Committee charged with investigating further cases, were instructed to confine their inquiries to members of the present Congress and to those holding executive or judicial offices under the Government. The majority and minority reports on the gold plot were received; and the House at 3:45 adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the bill to amend the Public Printing act was passed, together with that to regulate the grade of Stewart-avenue, New-Utrecht. Various new bills were introduced, and others were advanced in Committee of the Whole. The Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning.

In the Assembly the bill relating to elections in the City and County of New-York was passed, as amended so as to make the ground of political opposition to relate to State and not local issues, and to give the filling of vacancies to the Assembly delegation, instead of the Board of Aldermen. The bill to incorporate the Real Estate Exchange of New-York was also passed, [illegible] altering the map of New-York relative to One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street. [illegible] the election of Inspectors of Election in Brooklyn was ordered to a third reading, and the bill to establish a Court in Morrisania was recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Commerce to investigate the recent riot on Ward's Island. Various measures were introduced, and the House took a recess until 7:30 P. M. The Evening Session was brief and unimportant.

GENERAL.

The public debt statement shows a decrease of $6,500,000 since the February statement. The coin in the Treasury is $102,000,000, and the currency $10,000,000.

Eleven ladies were drawn upon a jury for the March term of a Court in Wyoming Territory recently, chiefly the wives of the most prominent citizens of Albany County.

A Havana dispatch says General NAPOLEON ARANGO has surrendered, with seventy of his men, and promises to confer with Spanish authorities as to the best means of ending the rebellion without further bloodshed.

It is said that the miners about Hazleton, Penn., with the exception of A. PARDEE & Co's men, have stopped work.

The Governor-General of Canada, in reply to a deputation of Canal Commissioners, said that the enlargement of the canals throughout the country was then under consideration by the Government. The imports for the year ending June 30, 1869, amounted to $67,402,170, and the exports to $60,474,781.

The Cincinnati Southern Railroad bill was defeated in the Kentucky Senate yesterday by 22 to 15.

The Northern Railway Elevator at Toronto, Ont., with 125,000 bushels of grain, and 16,000 barrels of flour, was burned yesterday. The loss is about $250,000.

The carpenters in Albany, N. Y., have struck against a reduction of wages.

Mr. SWEENY, the City Chamberlain, reports that he has received $8,981 68 as net proceeds of interest for the month of February on moneys of the City and county, making, with previous payments, a total sum of $198,444 66 paid into the treasury on such account.

ALEXANDER WHITMAN was arrested by Deputy Marshal WINSLOW, under directions of Colonel WHITELEY, yesterday, on a charge of uttering notes similar to United States Treasury notes. He was alleged to have defrauded a large number of ignorant and poor people at the South by his operations. He was locked up in Ludlow-street Jail.

The case of DURAND *vs.* DURAND was again up before the Superior Court yesterday, on a motion to vacate the second order of arrest granted against the defendant. Some additional facts developed on the present motion will be found in our report of the case.

Recorder HACKETT imposed several sentences on criminals in the Court of General Sessions yesterday.

The first sitting of the Court of Special Sessions under the recent reorganization, was held yesterday, Justices HOGAN, SCOTT and MCQUADE, jointly presiding.

Two seamen gave testimony before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, concerning the cruelties alleged to have been practiced on them by the officers of the packetship *Neptune*. An account of the voyage of the vessel was subsequently given by a colored boatswain, whose evidence was favorable to Captain PEABODY.

How the Debt Stands.

The public debt schedule of March 1 exhibits a further decrease in the obligations of the Government of nearly six and a half millions since the 1st of February. This result, considering the provisions made for the half-yearly pension payments, is more favorable than was generally anticipated, and is to be attributed in good part to the economies of administration.

The present schedule practically closes the first year's conduct of the public finances by President GRANT and Secretary BOUTWELL. It shows that the funded debt of the United States bearing interest in gold has been reduced over one hundred million of dollars. The net reduction of all debt, funded and unfunded, after paying the premium in currency on the bonds bearing interest in gold, purchased for the Sinking Fund, is over eighty-seven millions of dollars. For the three fiscal quarters transpiring since General GRANT came into administration, and the official returns of which have been made up, the following are the revenues as compared with the expenses of the Government:

	Revenues.	Expenses.
April 1 to June 30, 1869	$109,847,619	$64,636,344
July 1 to Sept. 30, 1869	109,642,078	85,914,993
Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869	90,414,099	62,212,184
Total nine months	$309,903,796	$212,763,521
Surplus revenues		97,140,275

The Reconstruction Policy of the South.

Reconstruction is now so nearly perfected, and its adjustment so definitely assured, that the probable resulting effects are a matter of legitimate and profitable inquiry. The grand problem to be solved very naturally divides itself into two substantive points. The North must insist, most uncompromisingly, upon a permanent recognition and settlement of the political principles which constituted the issue upon which the war of the rebellion was fought; we must turn our backs, forever, upon the ancient political heresies of the old Calhoun school, and move forward to the realization of the perfected nationality which lies before us. So far as mere legislation can do this, it has been done, and it only remains for us, as a people, to adjust the minor details of social and sectional reconciliation. The chief of these forms the second of the substantive points we have mentioned. It is to obliterate the asperities which have been engendered by the war, and especially to heal the older animosities and prejudices of sectionalism which have been strengthened by half a century of antagonism between the North and the South.

Our people must become homogeneous in political thought and action, as well as in interest. The political sentiment of all sections must be nationalized, before we can harvest the full fruits of our grand struggle. The problem is hardly less difficult of solution than it was ten years ago—it certainly is not less a matter of patriotic solicitude than it was in 1796, when WASHINGTON solemnly warned his countrymen to frown upon "every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts." It is to this work of pacification that present political action must tend, if we would hope fully to realize the American Renaissance.

To that end an equal obligation rests upon all sections. We recently pointed out the duty as well as the policy of conciliation and amnesty upon the part of the North; we desire now to counsel a reciprocal action, based upon a corresponding obligation which rests upon the South. We have been moved to do so by encountering many recent expressions of a reviving spirit of bitterness in the Southern Press, and by a feeling that, if not guarded against, the ancient fire of sectionalism will again break out, and complicate and retard, if it does not thwart, that true reconstruction which can only come from sectional harmony.

Southern demagogues are as numerous and as mischievous as Northern ones, and both must be discountenanced. We are sure that a little reflection upon the part of intelligent political observers of both sections would cause them to rebuke the mischief-makers. Already we encounter outcroppings of the old Southern arrogance and defiance which was so common before and during the war. Especially has this been the case within the last few weeks. We might cite many illustrations, but a few specimens will suffice. The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* recently said: "Congress have reached the length of their tether, and will not *dare* to interfere further in the affairs of a State." The Mobile *Tribune*, of Friday last, denounces Northern emigration, and especially that from New-England, and said:

> "The influx of people not homogeneous, and the consequent spreading of populations through the vast northwestern territory, all greatly tinctured with the fanatically self-righteous and malignantly envious spirit of New-England, contributed greatly towards giving a preponderating influence to the section rendered encroaching and anarchical by the very natures of its people and their institutions. This spirit, culminating in triumph in 1860, forced the South, as its last and only resort, to take shelter behind its reserved rights of sovereignty, and to withdraw from the constitutional compact of union."

It declares that "recuperation or extinction is the alternative set before us by the implacable New-England demoniacs," and significantly asks:

> "Shall we submit to be mongrelized to gratify and satiate Northern hate, or shall we snatch up some little of the spirit of our hero-dead, and scout the abhorrent thought?"

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* recently said:

> "Those who direct the Government of the United States, acted and still act towards the people of the South not as assured of power of the Government nor of its continued existence, but as winners of a doubtful game from an antagonist still too powerful to be trusted."

These are but average specimens of a very general expression of feeling upon the part of the Southern Press. We submit that they are faint echoes of the old gasconade which was rung in our ears before the war, and from which we have won immunity. We remember how, in the past, similar utterances gathered strength by iteration, and finally seduced the South into the fatal mistake—to them—of rebellion. That error will never be repeated; but if the South shall persist in its sectionalism, the result will be a new "irrepressible conflict" which will paralyze its future material progress, and possibly postpone indefinitely the realization of a perfected nationality.

There should be no further serious impediment in the path of our future adjustments. The nation has passed the most serious stumbling blocks and overcome its organic inheritances of evil. A grand future confronts it, and if the North and the South would but realize their mutual obligations, and temper their political and social intercourse with moderation and a realizing sense of a common destiny, all would be well.

Why Pay Sects?

There is only one answer to the arguments of the friends of the sectarian school system—*Education to be thorough must be free.* Nor can we make any dividing line. If the State taxes its citizens to support a Catholic school, it should tax them to support a Methodist or a Presbyterian school. If the Presbyterian pays money to teach the DOUAY version of the Gospel—the Catholic should pay to teach the Gospel of LUTHER and CALVIN. The fact that there are a thousand Catholics to one Presbyterian does not affect the argument. So long as our laws recognize no religious beliefs they should not tolerate religious legislation. In America there is no union of Church and State, and yet in New-York the State is frequently compelled to do a single Church's bidding.

An argument as simple as this may have abundant illustrations. Why should there be sectarianism in mathematics, or astronomy, or natural history? Science is the handmaid of true religion. Every modern discovery only strengthens true theology, and gives the Christian additional reason for his faith in Providence. The highest education is the simplest and purest. We can best reach it by seeking it broadly, not through catechisms and formulas and confessions of faith. The Catholic Church, or any Church, assumes certain dogmas, and rests all education upon them. Expert teachers will find many different meanings in the Holy Scriptures. We prefer to have them taught in the public schools according to the common version—not as conflicting creeds would interpret them. We want a free Bible as well as free schools—not sectarian commentaries. Ask Mr. BEECHER and Father PRESTON and Mr. FROTHINGHAM to translate "*Hoc est corpus meum,*" for instance, and give it a theological application, and see how able men will differ upon a simple construction of a Latin phrase. Sectarianism is the uncertain and debatable land, and the State has no business to venture into it.

It may be said that it has been the policy of the Catholic Church, from time immemorial, to educate its children by its own ministers, and that the duty of any State, however free, is to encourage a policy that belongs to its organization—that this privilege is as much a prerogative of conscience as it is to allow them to have their dioceses and ecclesiastical dignities. This is simply confounding support with protection. To protect a Church is one thing—to support it, another. If liberty of worship means that we must pay the school bills of the Catholic Church, then we should pay the bills of every other Church. If we pay their clergymen to teach, why not pay them to preach,—and in the end adopt every religious system,—and add Church to State. Before the war, we had in some of the Southern academies such questions as these: "If it takes three Southerners to whip ten Yankees, in an open field, how many Southerners would it require to whip a hundred Yankees?" This was a mathematical way of engrafting in the young Southern mind a proper contempt for the Northern. [illegible] that led to the war were deepened! How easy it would be in denominational schools to introduce Calvinism into algebra, or to make history read according to the Syllabus of the Pope or the Augsburg Confession! There are French school books which spoke of the First NAPOLEON as the rebel BONAPARTE. One of them, if we remember, recorded him as the Marquis of BONAPARTE, who had commanded the armies of France during the absence of his gracious Majesty LOUIS XVIII! This was in the good days when the BOURBONS reigned. What do the school books of the Empire recite? There is no need of repeating. We see how politics may taint the text book and we can imagine how Christian denominations would torture them.

There can be no sectarian school system in America that will not have an evil result. It is an injustice to every non-sectarian citizen to compel him to pay for the support of a sectarian system. We pay out money to irresponsible people—to men whose motive is not so much to disseminate education as to teach theology. With them every study is secondary to their convictions, their prejudices, their faith. We are apt to permit such a policy now, because Catholicism is strong; but can we refuse to grant the same privilege to other Churches who may be weak now, but who have as much claim upon our exchequer, and who in time may be strong enough to enforce it? The whole principle is pernicious. It violates the spirit of our laws. We furnish a wise and noble school system. We open the door to all. We inculcate good morals, and there cease. The rest is with the Christian Ministry. With it we have nothing to do, because the spirit of our laws is toleration—freedom of conscience—no union between Church and State. We have seen no good reason why any Church should claim an exception to this, and we trust our legislators will sternly refuse to pay one dollar to any school outside of those provided for the people by the Commonwealth.

The Missing Steamships.

It is now thirty-four days since the *City of Boston* sailed from Liverpool, and thirty-nine since the *Schmidt* sailed from Bremen. The anxiety of those who have friends on board these ships is fast sinking into despair, and, while we would gladly counsel them to hope so long as hope is reasonable, the figures of the underwriters imply what it is idle to affect to conceal. Both ships may be safe; but it is not very likely that either is still afloat. The melancholy probability is that their names will be added to that list of calamities to great steamers, which, considering the chances of the seas and the numbers of such vessels, has been so wonderfully short. There is, however, room to trust that their passengers may still live; since total disappearance with the loss of all on board has been among the rarest of disasters recorded of ocean steamships.

The *President*, which left New-York March 11, 1841, having among her passengers TYRONE POWER, the comedian, a son of the Duke of RICHMOND, and other noted persons, is in this dismal catalogue, and so is the *City of Glasgow*, lost in 1854, and the *Pacific* in 1856; but we recollect no other vessels of similar character that have so vanished and "left not a rack behind." Consequently the chances would seem to be that as in the cases of the troopship *Birkenhead*, and the packets *St. George*, *Central America*, *Sarah Sands*, *Austria*, *Anglo-Saxon* and *London*, a greater or less number of the passengers of the two missing craft may have been saved. Such, it will be remembered, was also the fact as regards the *Lady Elgin*, sunk by collision on Lake Michigan, Sept. 8, 1860. Of her 385 passengers, 287 perished, among whom were Mr. HERBERT INGRAM, M. P., the founder of the *Illustrated London News*, and his son. Of the passengers and crew of the *Hungarian*, on the other hand, which was wrecked on the coast of Nova Scotia, Feb. 19, of the same year, all on board were lost. The *Birkenhead*, wrecked off Simon's Bay, South Africa, Feb. 26, 1852, lost 454 and saved 184. The *St. George*, which was bound from Liverpool to New-York and was destroyed by fire at sea, Dec. 24, 1852, lost 51, while 70 were rescued and taken to Havre by the American ship *Orlando*. The *Central America*, which foundered on her way from Havana to New-York, Sept. 12, 1857, carried 579 persons, of whom only 152 were saved. Of the 538 on board the *Austria*—burned in the middle of the Atlantic, Sept. 13, 1858—but 67 survived. The *Sarah Sands*, which sailed from Portsmouth for Calcutta in August, 1857, took fire in November, and afterwards experienced a tremendous gale, carried all on board safely into port. The *Anglo-Saxon*, wrecked on a reef off Cape Race during a dense fog, April 27, 1863, lost 237 out of 446 individuals. The *London*, which foundered in the Bay of Biscay, Jan. 11, 1866, on the passage from England to Melbourne, lost 220 lives, among whom were Dr. WOOLLEY, Principal of the University of Sydney, and Mr. G. V. BROOKE, the tragedian. Two instances have befallen during the past few years, when the romantic incident, so much used by novelists and dramatists, of a single life being saved from among all on board a lost ship has really been exemplified. These were in the cases of the *Dalhousie*, wrecked off Beachy Head, Oct. 19, 1853, and the *Dunbar*, wrecked off Sydney, Aug. 20, 1857. In the latter instance the survivor was thrown by a gigantic wave into a tiny aperture high up in the face of a precipice—the chance of such a thing occurring being about the same as that of throwing a pea into a nail-hole in the side of a wall—where he lay insensible for many hours, but was finally discovered and saved by a daring fellow, who caused himself to be let down from the top of the acclivity by ropes.

The facts we have named, and others that might be cited, indicate a strong preponderance in favor of the supposition that even should the *City of Boston* and the *Schmidt* have been overtaken by calamity, many and perhaps all of their passengers and crews may have been saved. We do not, however, like to abandon the hope that a joyful telegram may yet be sent over the Atlantic cable, announcing that these fine ships themselves, as well as those who intrusted their lives to them, are still above blue water.

The Irish Land Bill—Will it Satisfy the Irish People?

Once more the English Parliament is invited to attempt the task of conciliating Ireland. Every effort hitherto made in that direction has failed. Many grievances have been redressed, many wrongs atoned for. But all the world knows that a large proportion of Irishmen still look upon England as their bitter foe, and would far rather meet her at the sword's point than receive a benefit at her hands. How can we account for this except upon the supposition that some great injustice—the root, as it were, of every other form of injustice—has been left untouched? The possession of land is the true sign of conquest. The Irishman has been a stranger and an outcast in his own country. His landlord is generally opposed to his religion and his politics. If he is a farmer, a sudden "eviction" may throw him out into the roads, and all the labor and money he has spent in improving the soil will be utterly lost to him. Perhaps he found the farm a mere wilderness. Years of hard work and judicious application of his small capital enabled him, let us suppose, to bring all his land under cultivation. The landlord perceives that the holding has been increased in value, and demands a higher rent for it. The tenant naturally objects to being obliged to pay a heavy fine for improvements effected at his own cost, and the landlord meets the difficulty by driving him out, without a penny of compensation, and puts another tenant in his place. When this process has been carried on for generations, what can we expect but legacies of hatred and ill-will?

The present Government in England has assigned to itself the mission of pacifying Ireland. The people have given it an overwhelming majority in order that it may carry on its work without embarrassment. It would be absurd to suppose that Mr. GLADSTONE is not in earnest in his attempts to solve the problem which has baffled so many of his predecessors. He told the House of Commons in introducing his new Land bill that he hoped it "would become a gift to Ireland, and put an end to the grievances and sufferings which have so long accompanied the tenure of land in that country." These words naturally excite great expectations, and we have no doubt that Mr. GLADSTONE fully believes he has done enough to justify them. Mr. BRIGHT is also satisfied with the bill. Few of our readers will be at the pains to read the speech of ten columns in which the Prime Minister explained his scheme, or to study the bill itself. We shall, therefore, endeavor to describe the leading provisions in a concise, but accurate, form.

Some have proposed for Ireland a measure similar to that which Lord CORNWALLIS gave to Bengal—that is, a perpetual settlement of the land at a fixed rate. Mr. GLADSTONE's objection to this plan is, that it places the landowner in the position of a pensioner or fund-holder, depriving him at once of his rights and duties as a landlord. He has aimed to guarantee to the tenant *security* of tenure, without forfeiting the landlord's privileges. The Government professes, in the first place, to advance loans to tenants who desire to purchase their holdings. But suppose four-fifths of the tenants on an estate wish to buy the land, and one-fifth do not—how is the affair to be arranged? The bill provides that the proportion of land held by the minority may be bought by other persons than occupiers. Loans will also be advanced to enable landlords to improve waste lands, make roads and carry out other useful works on an estate. A Court of Arbitration is established to decide disputes, subject to appeals.

As regards improvements on farms, the law will assume that the tenant has made them, in the absence of proof to the contrary; and the landlord, will be obliged to make compensation for them. When a tenant who is not in arrear, and has not broken any other reasonable clause in his contract, is subjected to eviction, the landlord will be obliged to pay to the tenant seven years' rent if the holding is valued at £10, five years' rent if it is valued at from £10 to £50, three years' rent from £50 to £100 and two years' rent from £100 and upwards. These restrictions must at least render landlords much more careful how they scatter evictions, and perhaps they may prevent the very worst class of cases altogether. Another important alteration on the present law in favor of the tenant is that a notice to quit must be for twelve instead of six months.

Thus, then, every tenant will be certain of receiving compensation for the improvements he makes. He will no longer be liable to the arbitrary measures which the agents of absentee landlords have too often carried out. Government will stand by ready to advance him money as a loan in case he wishes to buy his farm. This, it will be remembered, is a proposition which Mr. BRIGHT has often urged. There are other provisions in the measure, but they need not detain us now.

It seems to us that Mr. GLADSTONE has made great concessions, and produced a measure worthy of his abilities and reputation. It will, however, be more acceptable to a British Parliament than to the Irish people. The *sentiment* which governs the malcontents is simply this—"You English have no right whatever to our land—consequently we will not discuss with you the terms upon which we shall hold it." Practical statesmanship cannot deal with a factor of this kind. It can only legislate within moderate bounds. There are many thousands in Ireland by whom Mr. GLADSTONE's bill will be accepted as a great boon. The disaffected class would be contented with nothing short of "Ireland for the Irish"—that is, the absolute concession of Ireland by England to—we cannot say to whom. Which of the descendants of the Septs would deem they were most entitled to it? Or if a Republic were established, who would be Chief—and how long would contending factions allow him to remain Chief? This scheme, too, is impracticable. Mr. GLADSTONE seems, as the cable leads us to suppose, to be in difficulties with his measure, and we should not like to answer for its success.

The Disturbance at Ward's Island.

Every Winter about this time there is an outbreak and an exhibition of bad blood among the emigrants, supported at public expense, upon Ward's Island. The causes of this annual disturbance are obvious to all but the Commissioners themselves. Here are several hundred or thousand able-bodied men, kept by the Commission during a whole Winter, almost entirely idle. They are well fed with "good meat every day except Fridays, and then plenty of fish," comfortably housed, and with nothing to do but to grumble. Being accustomed to an active life, about this time in the year, they begin to crave some excitement. They find this sort of almshouse life very irksome. They have become fat and are full of young blood; and if it be possible to get up any kind of a row, if there be a "Dutch" or "Irish" faction, or if molasses be given for rations instead of sugar, or the meat is tough, or the bread soggy, they at once begin a "shindy;" and the Police must be called out and the Superintendent and assistants show their revolvers. Some of these men are regular inmates every Winter, who know where there is a snug harbor for an idle man that likes good living. Others—and they are the majority—are active, industrious laborers, often with considerable means, who have no objections to having their board paid by the Commission during the Winter months, and who expect to sally out with Spring and go to work. To both classes a row is a sweet recreation and needed variety. The Commission will, of course, easily settle matters; but this annual disturbance ought to teach the Commission the necessity of a radical change in their system.

Every man or woman who is ever received on Ward's Island ought to be made to earn a living. No one should be allowed to spend an idle Winter. If the weather forbids outdoor work, like building, or quarrying, or roadmaking, let structures be erected where indoor trades could be carried on, such as chairmaking, bootpegging, tailoring, carpentering, cabinet work, &c. If a man refuse to work, let him try bread and water as his diet, or be expelled from the island. In this way a large part of the expenses of the institution could be met, and the men kept in industrious habits. It is true the Commissioners may reply, these men are not supported by the public, but by a sort of insurance fund, paid by their more fortunate fellows. This tax, however, was permitted or imposed by the Legislature, under the distinct understanding that it was a tax of charity—or to relieve the State during five years of the support of every destitute immigrant; not an insurance fund to support in idleness able-bodied and lazy persons. Far better to apply the same fund to forwarding these or others to places of work in the West.

We cannot applaud the conclusion arrived at yesterday by the House with reference to the cadetship investigation of the Military Committee. It has been decided that the investigation shall be confined to charges and evidence affecting members of the present Congress or persons now in office. This, too, in face of the fact previously announced from Washington—that "the examination has now become very much extended, and its ramifications are daily increasing." These rapidly-extending ramifications seem to us reasons for so widening and continuing the inquiry that it shall be exhaustive. True, Congress can inflict no punishment upon those who are no longer members or no longer hold Federal office. It has not even punished Messrs. WHITTEMORE, DEWEESE and GOLLADAY, whom the evidence convicted; they were allowed to get out of the scrape by resignation. But at least the country is entitled to know what persons, now or at any time in Congress, have corruptly used their patronage. What public men have made merchandise of cadetships? We want the whole truth in the matter, hurt whom it may; and the Committee should not object even to tedious labor where public morals and the public interest are at stake. This abrupt closing of the investigation admits of a very unfavorable interpretation.

On Friday, the Government makes its regular Spring payment to pensioners. We wish that this were the last payment of this sort—that before the Autumn period arrives, Congress might anticipate it by a law providing for monthly payments, and this, not through the circuitous route of the pension agents, but directly through its own Post Office system to the beneficiaries themselves. There never yet has been urged a valid argument against the possibility of such an arrangement. On the contrary, the great mass meeting for the Soldiers' Home, last week, resolved that it is "the *immediate* duty of Congress" to so amend the Pension laws as to pay pensions monthly instead of semi-annually, "and, through the Post Office, by money orders, instead of through a multitude of pension agents supported by a percentage on the scanty stipend which ought to belong to the pensioners themselves." Public sentiment is uniform on this subject; the Secretary of the Interior has recommended it; why is it not at once taken up by Congress?

Senator DRAKE has addressed a sort of autocratic letter to the good people of Missouri, protesting against the "enfranchisement of the rebels" in the way that the Republicans of his State wish to accomplish that measure. He says that he will submit to having a constitutional amendment proposed for removing the disfranchising clause; but he wants it to be independent of the question of negro suffrage, and put directly to the people by itself. The Missouri *Democrat* points out that the Senator has managed to hit on the very form that the Democrats are urging for the measure, while the plan of his own party is pronounced "simply and utterly absurd." The trouble seems to be that Senator DRAKE has been so long opposed to the removal of disqualifications at all, that when he agrees to it he agrees so profusely as to overdo the matter. The local papers appear to think that he had better leave the Republicans in Missouri to work out their own salvation, and attend to Washington, where there is a good deal of the same sort of work to be done.

Our people have heard with regret of JOHN BRIGHT's illness, but with a vague idea of its character. [illegible] has told in a letter to Mr. GLADSTONE, who read this passage in the House of Commons:

> "I cannot tell you how much I am disappointed at being absent from the meeting of Parliament, but I have distinct warnings of an attack something like that from which I suffered fourteen years ago, and dare not disregard them. I am quite unable to work, and must leave London for a time. I regret deeply that I cannot be at your side to vote and plead for the Irish Land bill."

No living Englishman commands more sincere or more universal respect and admiration, on this side of the Atlantic, than the great Commoner who is thus by compulsion mute at a time when questions of the highest importance are up for adjustment. He will be restored, we trust, not only to plead for outraged Ireland, but to aid in establishing cordial relations between his nation and ours on the basis of justice and an identity of interest and duty.

It is a matter of surprise and regret to note the evident reluctance of the Senate to abolish the franking privilege. The action of that body is in marked and unfavorable contrast to that of the House, and somewhat shocks our sense of the ancient Senatorial dignity. We hope, however, that the fresh report of Postmaster-General CRESWELL will serve to carry conviction to the minds of Senators and induce them to grant the reform demanded. He reports that the passage of the bill would effect a saving of nearly two and a half millions per annum—a very respectable figure in these days of retrenchment. When it is added that a large percentage of that saving would be in the cost of carrying matter improperly franked, the force of the Postmaster's report is very materially enhanced.

With power comes responsibility,—a truism which the champions of woman's enfranchisement too often forget. If women will vote as citizens, they must perform other and less pleasant duties, heretofore confined to the voting sex. Jury duty, for example, they must expect to perform. Eleven ladies have been drawn in the list of jurors in a county in Wyoming Territory, where female suffrage is an accomplished fact. "The excitement caused by this proceeding is immense," says the telegrapher. There is a smack of irony in the remark, no doubt; but the assigned cause of the excitement points a moral which the thoughtless overlook.

The philanthropists of Great Britain are moving in the matter of deportation of coolies from China to English colonies, and ask the humane coöperation of other nations. By last night's mails we received a circular of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, in London which has recently taken action on the subject. The Society earnestly deprecates this labor movement, under whatever name it is prosecuted, as being extremely liable to engender cruelty and the grossest oppression. While expressly disclaiming any intention of interference with legitimate emigration, the Society asks the earnest coöperation and vigilance of the philanthropic world, to prevent the evils which have attended the coolie trade.

The gentlemen who undertook to refute Mr. Commissioner WELLS' estimate of the cost of pig iron have found their task more difficult than they supposed. They have, in fact, only succeeded in bringing more evidence to light against themselves. They alleged that the cost was upwards of $29 per ton on the average, and with coal at the ordinary rate. He, on the other hand, claimed that from $24 to $25 was the true figure. And he gave his sources of information. One of these, the Secretary of the Carondelet Works, stated the actual cost to be not over $24 per ton, but wished his name not to be referred to. Afterwards he declared that he had given erroneous figures, and stated the cost to be really $32. The obvious reply was to publish the original figures, which Mr. WELLS has done, showing it to be $25, or with new and more economical furnaces, $23 50 to $24. And this latter estimate is corroborated by one of the late managers of the Company. Two other gentlemen further say that this last estimate is too high. A St. Louis firm acted in the same way as the Carondelet Secretary. They gave $25 as their experience, and then "harked back" to $30—all of which is very silly. But facts are facts. The real reason for the changes of statement will be understood when it is remembered that they have occurred since the agitation upon the duty became formidable.

The whole story of the Mordaunt divorce case, so far as the mails have brought it down will be found in our news columns to-day. The details are of a repulsive character, and fully justify the verdict which the cable informs us has been returned by the jury—namely, that Lady MORDAUNT is insane. The Prince of WALES evidently attended as a witness at the trial by his own desire, for he was not subpœnaed by the husband's counsel. Probably he feels that he has arrived at a point in his life when it is necessary to make some concession to public opinion.

The Tribune in the Dirt.

The *Tribune* yesterday published a paragraph which sufficiently proves that the original training school for the *New-York Sewer* can still boast of some promising pupils. The writer asserts that the "new Post Office fence" is "plastered over" with the NEW-YORK TIMES, and insinuates that large numbers of this journal are disposed of for that purpose. The general style of the paragraph, and its childish allusions to "four-cent papers" show that it must have been intended for the *Sewer*, where we should have left it unnoticed, together with much other dirt of a similar kind. The *Tribune*, however, pretends to be a decent publication, and ought not to allow the unscrupulous rabble of the Press to drag its columns through the dirt. There is not a word of truth in the statement which it put before the public yesterday, and the *Tribune* knows it, and knew it at the time it published it. It so happens that we are unable to supply the demand for back numbers of the TIMES which constantly come from our regular subscribers, and the letter printed below is an independent piece of evidence against the *Tribune's* impudent fabrication. The conductors of that paper had better transfer their apprentice to the *Sewer* without delay—he will be in his proper element there, while he can do no credit to recognized journalism:

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1870.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

Under the caption of "Who knows?" in to-day's issue of the *Tribune* appear statements reflecting upon the undersigned entirely at variance with facts, which is not usually the case in the columns of your paper.

The article states that "semi-obscene advertisements of vulgar papers and low theatres" have been displayed upon the Post Office fence. This statement may have been true prior to the first of January, but since that date, when the undersigned became lessee, there has not been an advertisement or poster upon the fence which can by any possible distortion bear such charaterization. Indeed, to the best of my knowledge, nearly every advertising patron of the fence since the first of January has also been a patron of the advertising columns of the *Tribune* and other respectable New-York newspapers.

In my effort to keep the fence in decent order, so that the dirty, [illegible] boards should not be an eyesore to our community, I have purchased old newspapers by the thousand to cover up their nakedness. In doing this, however, the statement that the fence has been covered by copies of the NEW-YORK TIMES is untrue, as such copies cannot be obtained.

Believing that the article in question emanates from some "hated rival," and that, having proved its assertions untrue, I leave it to your well-known sense of justice to an injured reader to publish this communication.

Very respectfully,
AMOS F. LEARNED,
Lessee Post Office [illegible]

TO HORACE GREELEY OR WHITELAW REID, Editors Tribune.

ALBANY.

A Bill to Open Streets—Electing Canvassers by the People—Murphy's Excise Bill—The War of the Factions—How the Governor Stands Affected, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 1, 1870.

The Senate was engaged most of the session to-day in the third reading of bills, which included none of general importance. Among the new bills introduced was one by Senator GENET in relation to the opening of streets in New-York, which is of great importance to real estate owners in that City. The following is an abstract of its provisions:

The first section of the act in relation to the opening and widening of streets in New-York, passed May 20, 1869, shall be amended to read as follows: Whenever any street, avenue or public place, is ordered to be opened or extended, the Commissioners of Assessment appointed by the Supreme Court in such proceedings, may cause to be assessed on the community fifty per cent. of the total cost of any such improvement. Whenever any street or avenue below Fourteenth-street shall be widened or extended, the Commissioners of estimate and assessment may assess upon any lands or premises benefited thereby, as they may deem just and reasonable, not exceeding one-half of the market value of such lands and premises. Provided, however, in respect to any street or drive running in a general northerly, northeasterly or northwesterly direction north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, and in respect to any public park to be established north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, the Committee of Estimate shall cause to be assessed on the City the sum of three-fourths of the total cost thereof, and the remaining one quarter upon any lands or premises in the judgment of the Commissioners benefited thereby.

ELECTING INSPECTORS AND CANVASSERS.

Assemblyman KIERNAN's bill to provide for the election of Inspectors and Canvassers of Election by the people was put on its final passage in the House to-day, and carried; only three members—SELKREG, HUSTED and BURNS—voting in the negative. The bill is framed on the plan of the Board of Supervisors, and claims to secure one out of the three inspectors for the party in the minority. It has a plausible look, but the practical effect of it will be to place inspectors and canvassers in the power of local politicians. If this is to be the sum and substance of the efforts of the Democracy to secure honest elections in New-York, they might as well have let things remain as they are. It is said that the Citizens' Association of New-York are engaged in preparing a comprehensive Election bill that will accomplish what it pretends, and prevent, as far as can be presented, all frauds upon the ballot box in future. When this bill is presented there will be an opportunity to test the sincerity of the Democracy in their professed desire to secure fair elections.

Mr. JACOBS' bill for electing inspectors and canvassers by the people in Brooklyn, was also ordered to a third reading to-day. It is similar in principle to KIERNAN's bill for New-York.

AN EXCISE BILL.

Senator MURPHY's Excise bill, which has passed the Senate, is made the special order in the Assembly to-morrow night. This is a most objectionable bill in every respect. It puts the power of granting licenses in cities in the hands of three Commissioners; in incorporated villages, in the hands of the President of the village and three members of the Board of Trustees, and in towns in the hands of the Supervisors and Justices of the Peace, instead of County Judges, as at present. The effect would be, and this is doubtless the design, to bring the temperance question into politics in all the towns of the State, and thereby create divisions in the Republican Party. The fees for licenses are to be uniform throughout the State, the minimum being $30 and the maximum $150. It permits liquor shops to keep open all hours of the day and night, excepting from 1 to 4 A. M. Although the bill pretends to prohibit the sale of liquors on Sundays and election days, yet it expressly provides that "free ingress and egress shall be allowed on those days, to and from any place so licensed as aforesaid," and permits lager-beer to be sold at all hours of the Sabbath, "in any public garden or other place not in public view," so that a lager beer garden may be in full blast all day Sunday alongside of a church, so that it be not exposed to "public view." But the most absurd provision of the bill is that which abolishes all penalties for drunkenness or intoxication, while at the same time it says that "nothing in this act contained shall prevent the arrest of any person found drunk in the streets or highways." In other words, a drunken rowdy may be arrested, but must not be punished by fine, imprisonment, or in any other manner. The moneys derived from licenses are to be paid into the County Treasury to be expended, under the direction of the Supervisors, for the benefit of the poor. It cuts off the ten per cent. of such moneys heretofore devoted to the support of the Binghamton Inebriate Asylum, and leaves that institution to take care of itself. Mr. NACHTMAN, of the Assembly, has a much more simple and sensible bill on the files, which guarantees the sale of pure liquors, keeps liquor saloons and lager-beer gardens effectually closed till after church hours on Sundays, and provides the most stringent penalties against drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Mr. NACHTMAN is a much better representative of the Germans, who are attempted to be conciliated, than Senator MURPHY, besides being equally as good a Democrat, and the substitution of his bill for the one that has passed the Senate would be far more acceptable to the great majority of citizens.

THE WAR OF THE FACTIONS.

It seems to be generally conceded that the war between the "Ring" and "anti-Ring" factions of the New-York Democracy is practically at an end. This result has been produced, as foreshadowed in my dispatch of Friday last, by the withdrawal of the "Ring" faction from the field. They have concluded to retire and let the "rebels," as they call them, have their own way, feeling confident, as they say, that there is not brains enough in the whole crew to run the political machine six months without breaking down; and then the old leaders expect to be called upon to resume the helm. The new charter to be presented by the "anti-Ring" faction will be allowed to pass without opposition, although attempts may be made to secure certain amendments to it. Some curiosity is felt to know how Governor HOFFMAN stands affected by the fight, and what are to be his prospects under the new *régime*. The Governor has taken no active part in the fight for the leadership in New-York City, but as the same men who have fought the Ring there have also had their little fight with the Governor over the appointments, it has been inferred that the two wars were in some way connected, and that a defeat of the Ring would also involve a defeat of the Governor. This by no means follows. However much the new leaders of the City Democracy might be inclined to throw HOFFMAN overboard in favor of BLOOD or some other man for next Governor, they are not in a situation to do it. In fact they can't do it without breaking up the party in the State. As stated some time ago in these dispatches, Governor HOFFMAN has cultivated the country Democracy during the past year, and he finds it a much more agreeable business, and a more reliable basis of strength than the Tammany Democracy whose only principle is public plunder. In talking with Democrats from the rural districts I find that HOFFMAN is a growing favorite, and so far from his being injured by expulsion from the doors of the reconstructed New-York wigwam, it would be the most popular thing that could happen to him. His friends say if he were only cut loose entirely from the principles and practices of the City Democracy, and left to take an independent stand on live Democratic issues, which both he and the country Democracy believe in, he would create a party that could carry the State independently of Tammany Hall, and place himself, without fear of a rival, on the inside track for the Presidency in 1872. It would not be prudent, therefore, for the "anti-Ring" faction to press their victory outside the walls of Tammany, and attempt to include the Governor in the general defeat. He is too safely intrenched in the "hayloft," and the knives and tomahawks of the tribe of Tammany warriors can't reach him.

S.

Death of General Leopold von Gilza.

Colonel LEOPOLD VON GILZA, Acting Brigadier-General and Major-General during the late war, expired yesterday morning at an early hour, at his residence, No. 226 East Twenty-first-street. He was born at Erfurt Aug. 15, 1824, his father being Captain the Baron VON GILZA, a [illegible] officer in the Prussian army. In his [illegible] year his son had gained his commission in the same service. During the Schleswig-Holstein rebellion, in 1848, he commanded the vanguard with considerable distinction, and was decorated on the field for his gallant conduct. He also did good service during the Polish insurrection. In the Spring of 1861 he organized the De Kalb Regiment in this City, which he commanded until the expiration of its term of service. He was a thorough disciplinarian, and was almost idolized by his men for his fairness and courage. He was twice wounded in action. His health was completely broken by his military career in this country, the miasmas of Folly Island, South Carolina, having induced great debility, which was aggravated by a dropsical attack which set in a month ago.

The funeral will take place from his residence to-morrow, at 2 o'clock, at which the Fifth Regiment will probably assist, as also Colonel GLANZ, of Pennsylvania.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 1.

Mr. REVELS presented a petition from the colored men of Philadelphia for the passage of the bill to secure to all persons the equal protection of the laws. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. OSBORN introduced a bill to give rank to civil engineers and assistant naval constructors in the navy. Referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution for the better observance of Sunday in the Military and Naval Academies. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. DRAKE, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported a substitute for the joint resolution concerning colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

The substitute provides that no State which shall not before its enactment have complied with the conditions of the Agricultural College act of July 2, 1862, shall be entitled to receive any grant of lands or scrip under said act, unless the Legislature of said State shall by law first provide that in any college or educational institution established in accordance therewith, all persons without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude, shall be entitled to equal advantages, rights and privileges; and provides that said lands and scrip so granted, shall be forfeited by any State hereafter repealing or allowing such laws so as to make a distinction of rights and privileges on account of race, color, &c.

Mr. WILSON from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported, without amendment, the bill extending the time until Dec. 1, 1870, for presenting claims for additional bounties.

LAND GRANTS TO RAILWAYS.

Mr. HOWELL made his first speech in the Senate in support of his resolution that in every grant of lands to railroads, a proviso shall be incorporated securing the rights of settlers to homesteads on the grants, and requiring the land to be put in market at an early day, at a price not exceeding $2 50 per acre. He said that the rapid accumulation of capital and the powerful combination of railroad corporations augmented the danger of a land monopoly in these days, and necessitated the imposition of restraints. while advocating this policy he would continue to favor most earnestly the granting of lands to promote the settlement and to develop the resources of the West. The Northwestern States had received liberal grants of land before railroads existed there; but when these became the great civilizers the liberality of the Government was directed to their aid. The grant for the Illinois Central, procured by Mr. DOUGLAS, produced an almost magical effect in developing the population and wealth of that State and of the City of Chicago. Iowa furnished an illustration of the beneficent effects of this policy. The land granted to her for all purposes amounted to one-fourth the entire area of the State, and as a natural consequence she had now two thousand miles of completed railroads, a population of over one million, a taxable property returned at half its value, amounting to three hundred millions, while the State was free from debt. In conclusion he refered to the capacities of the State of Iowa for development, and to her large interest in the development of States and Territories to the north and west of her. As a measure of satisfying the demands of those who would reserve our wild territory for posterity, he humorously proposed a compromise for the benefit of the descendants of those who favored this repressive policy, by which they might have perpetual possession of several hundred million of acres of the balmy Alaska, where, if we could credit official encomiums, "everlasting Spring abides, and never fading flowers." By rejecting what was bad in our present land grant policy, and holding on to what was good in it, the growing opposition by reason of reckless extravagance in some of these grants, and the suspicion of corruption involving parties connected with them, would be satisfied. The policy itself was not complained of, but its abuse.

The resolution introduced by Mr. HOWELL was then adopted.

THE FUNDING BILL.

At 1:15 the Senate resumed the consideration of the Funding bill, and Mr. CORBETT submitted and advocated an amendment, which was previously introduced by him as a separate bill. He proposed to substitute it for the first three sections of the bill, which authorized a loan of twelve hundred millions, in three equal amounts, at different rates of interest.

It authorizes the issue of one thousand millions, with thirty-five years to run, principal and interest payable in gold coin, each bond bearing interest at six per cent. for the first three years, five per cent. for six years following, and four and a half per cent. for the next six years, and four per cent. for the twenty years following; the bonds and income therefrom free from tax, and exchangeable for five-twenty bonds at the option of the holders.

He also proposed several modifications to the eighth section, dispensing with the compulsory clause and leaving the right to exchange their bonds discretionary with the banks. He said: Under the compulsory proviso adopted by the Committee the banks would have to throw on the market the bonds now held by them to secure their circulating medium, thereby embarrassing the funding of the bonds with the people. This was premature, the time for it being when the funding process had progressed and the bonds had found a place in the market independent of the banks.

Mr. FERRY gave notice of his intention to offer as an amendment a section declaring that whenever proof shall be exhibited to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury of the loss or destruction of any registered bonds of the United States, it shall be lawful for the said Secretary, upon receiving a bond with sufficient security to indemnify the United States against any other claim on account thereof, to issue in its place a new registered bond of the same value.

At 1:55 o'clock, without disposing of the amendment, the Senate voted by yeas 29 to nays 25 to go into Executive Session. Subsequently the doors were reopened, and the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, the Senate amendments to the Post Route bill were taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were offered as follows:

By Mr. CULLOM—Instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether the Cherokee, Choctaw or other tribes of Indians are United States citizens under the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution; and whether, if they are citizens, any treaty or contract can be made with them as tribes or nations. Adopted.

By Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—To increase the pay of grand and traverse jurors in United States Courts. Referred.

By Mr. SWANN—To require American vessels to carry one or more apprentices. Objected to by Mr. CALKINS.

By Mr. MOORE, of New-Jersey—For the examination of the junction of the Salem River and Delaware Bay, New-Jersey, with a view to the improvement of the navigation of the river. Referred.

By Mr. BIRD—Calling on the President for information as to the recent attack on Piegan Indians by United States troops under direction of General SHERIDAN. Objected to by Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio.

THE NIAGARA RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. BENNETT asked leave to report for action the bill to authorize the construction and maintenance of a bridge across the Niagara River. Mr. KERR objected.

THE WHISKY TAX.

The joint resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. BECK, extending to three years the time for keeping distilled spirits in bond, came up, the question being on Mr. MARSHALL's amendment to Mr. HOOPER's substitute, reducing the amount to be paid after the first year from one cent a gallon per month to half a cent.

Mr. MARSHALL's amendment was rejected—yeas 84, nays 86.

Mr. HOOPER's substitute, requiring payment of one cent a gallon for each month after the first year, was agreed to without division.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, moved to lay the bill on the table, as being a bill to suspend the collection of revenue on whisky for the remainder of this Administration.

The bill was not laid on the table. Yeas 62, nays 104.

The bill as amended was then passed without division.

THE TARIFF RESOLUTION—CORRECTIONS.

Several corrections were made in the journal in regard to the voting yesterday on Mr. SPINK's tariff resolution. The votes of the Messrs. BROOKS were reversed, the New-York member having really voted "No," and the Massachusetts member "Aye." Messrs. BEAMAN and COBURN, who were not recorded as voting, voted "aye." Mr. READING did not vote at all, but would have voted "aye" had he been present. Mr. JOHNSON was recorded as having voted both ways, and did vote "no." Mr. FERRY said he was unavoidably absent, but would have voted "aye."

The Democratic members represent the resolution as merely a distortion or ventilation of their national platform of 1868, which reads: "A tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the Revenue laws as will afford incidental protection," &c. The words, "And such equal taxation under the Revenue laws" are omitted from the resolution, which embraces less than three-fourths of article 6 of the Democratic platform.

THE CADETSHIP SALES.

Mr. LOGAN, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, made a report in the case of JOHN T. DEWEESE, submitting the testimony taken in the case, and the statement made by Mr. DEWEESE before the Committee. Mr. DEWEESE having resigned, the Committee reported the following resolution, the report being signed by all the members of the Committee:

Resolved, That JOHN T. DEWEESE, late a Representative in Congress from the Third Congressional District of North Carolina, did make an appointment of a cadet to the United States Naval Academy in violation of law; and that such appointment was influenced by pecuniary considerations, and that his conduct in the premises has been to show him as unworthy a seat in the House of Representatives, and is, therefore, condemned as conduct unworthy of a Representative of the people.

The testimony was read from the Clerk's desk. At its conclusion, Mr. LOGAN called for a vote on the resolution, remarking that the Committee would certainly have reported a resolution of expulsion had it not been for the decision of the House the other day in the WHITTEMORE case, that a number who had resigned could not be expelled. The resolution was then adopted unanimously on a vote by yeas and nays.

Mr. LOGAN asked instructions from the House as to what the Committee on Military Affairs should do in investigating cadetship appointments improperly made by members of the former Congress. The Committee had taken evidence against ex-members showing their connection with the sales of cadetships, but having no jurisdiction of the person, the Committee did not know exactly what sort of a resolution to report.

Mr. WOODWARD expressed his belief that the Committee had no jurisdiction as to the person of an ex-member of Congress, and had no right to investigate, with a view of any personal proceeding against such member; but when the resolution was adopted, it meant more than a mere investigation of the delinquencies of individuals—it meant to inform the House with reference to the working of those two national schools. That information would be very important, as bearing on the question whether it was expedient to keep up those schools in the manner and on the principles on which they had hitherto been conducted. If these schools were being filled by purchase, they should either be abolished as public nuisances, or there should be a reformation in the mode of making appointments.

Various other suggestions were made and resolutions offered and modified, and finally the following, as offered by Mr. GARFIELD, and amended by Mr. LOGAN, was voted on:

Resolved, That in the execution of the order of the House of February 4, 1870, the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to continue its investigation of all purchases or sales of cadetships by any person who has been elected as a member or delegate of the House of Representatives in the Forty-first Congress, or by any person who holds any executive or judicial office under the Government of the United States, provided that nothing contained in this resolution shall be construed to prevent the said Committee continuing and completing all investigations already commenced.

The proviso having been agreed to, Mr. SCOFIELD moved to lay the whole resolution on the table, making an unfair discrimination against two or three persons and letting all the others go free.

The resolution was not laid on the table—yeas, 66; nays, 195.

Mr. JENCKES moved to reconsider the vote by which the proviso was adopted.

Mr. COBB, of Wisconsin, submitted that it was unfair to shut off from all opportunity of explanation or denial, ex-members against whom some testimony had already been taken, and which had been published to their prejudice.

Mr. POTTER asked whether there were cases before the Committee that had been partially investigated, and in which the persons charged desired the investigation to continue.

Mr. COBB replied that there were, and referred to the case of a constituent of his, a member of the last Congress from Alabama, (Mr. CALLIS,) against whom testimony had been received charging him with having received money for an appointment to the Naval Academy, which statement Mr. CALLIS denied in letters which he (Mr. COBB) now had in his possession.

Mr. SCOFIELD urged that the Committee should investigate either all or none of the cases of ex-members.

Mr. JENCKES' motion was agreed to. The vote agreeing to the proviso was reconsidered, and then the proviso was rejected.

Mr. GARFIELD's resolution was then agreed to.

EXPENSES OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. CAKE, Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, made a report as to the expenses of the various Committees of the House. The expenditures of the Committee of Elections amounted to $26,416, being $10,200 less than had been claimed as legal fees by witnesses and for serving subpœnas; the Committee of Ways and Means have expended $5,572; the Committee on Foreign Affairs, $6,870; the Judiciary Committee, $3,564; the Special Committee on the Decline of American Commerce, $2,000, and the Census Committee, $3,143; the total amount expended being $47,786. Of this sum $20,962 had been paid, leaving $26,824 unpaid.

On motion of Mr. KERR the Committee on Accounts was directed to audit and allow the accounts as certified by the Chairmen of the respective committees.

THE GOLD CONSPIRACY INVESTIGATION.

Mr. GARFIELD, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, presented the testimony taken in the gold investigation, and the report agreed to by the Committee; and Mr. COX presented the minority report of himself and Mr. JONES, of Kentucky. Both reports were laid on the table and ordered to be printed and recommitted. The recommittal gives the Committee the control of the matter, so as to call it up at any time.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. SARGENT made an effort to get the House to go into committee on the Indian Appropriation bill; but the House preferred to adjourn by a vote of 78 to 76, and did accordingly adjourn at 3:45 o'clock.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, March 1.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. PIERCE—Extending the route of the Brooklyn City, Hunter's Point and Prospect Park Railroad Company.

By Mr. GENET—Amending the act relative to improving the streets, avenues and parks of New-York; also altering the map of New-York relative to Sixth-avenue, Tenth-street and other adjoining streets and avenues.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the Public Printing act.
Regulating the grade, &c., of Stewart-avenue, New-Utrecht.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, disposed of the following bills, as noted:

Providing for the completion of the Bedford-avenue improvement in Brooklyn. Third reading.
Authorizing Brooklyn to borrow money, and also to raise money by taxation to meet liabilities and deficiencies.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS PASSED.

Repealing the act to widen Main-street, Brooklyn.
Relative to elections in the City and County of New-York, amended so that, first, political opposition must be on State and not on local issues; second, if vacancies are filled the original political position of inspectors shall be maintained; third, instead of the Board of Aldermen filling vacancies, the Assembly delegation shall do so, and poll clerks shall be sworn.
Establishing bulkhead lines in Newtown Creek, Kings County.
Authorizing the Citizens' Gas Light Company, of Brooklyn, to lay pipes in New-Utrecht.
Incorporating the Real Estate Exchange, of New-York City.
Authorizing the Common Council of Brooklyn to erect and maintain public baths.
Altering the map of New-York City relative to One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street.
Appropriating $8,621 46 to pay the indebtedness of the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The House, in Committee, disposed of the following bills, as noted:

Providing for the election of Inspectors of Election in the City of Brooklyn. The bill was so amended that the city members of the Board of Supervisors shall appoint Inspectors instead of the Common Council, and the minority shall have the appointment of one Inspector. The city members of the Board of Supervisors are also to designate the places for holding the polls. Ordered to a third reading.
To establish a Court in Morrisania; recommitted to the Judiciary Committee on the ground that it conferred powers on a Justice of the Peace equal to those of a Judge of the Supreme Court. More than this, it authorized him to appoint a horde of office-holders, and to fix their salaries.

THE WARD'S ISLAND RIOT.

Mr. M. C. MURPHY moved that the Committee on Commerce shall investigate the recent riot on Ward's Island. Adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. FIELDS—Relative to the organization of school districts.
By Mr. MOSELY—To charter the Commercial Credit and Guarantee Company.
By Mr. BALDWIN—To incorporate Long Island City.

Recess till 7:30 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The House, in Committee, disposed of the following bills as noted:

Amending the acts establishing the Metropolitan Police District. It prohibits a Commissioner from taking and holding any other office. Third reading.
Amending the act for the further protection of female employes in the City of New-York. The bill was amended to apply throughout the State, and makes further and more stringent provisions for collecting moneys due. Third reading.
Repealing the act of 1869 relative to Savings Banks filing their own bonds, &c. Third reading.
Incorporating the Watch Case Makers' Benevolent and Protective Union of New-York City. Third reading.
Authorizing the Police Justices and Justices of the Peace in Brooklyn to appoint an interpreter.

Adjourned.

Constitutional Recognition of the Sabbath in Illinois.

From the Chicago Tribune, Feb. 27.

The "Miscellaneous" Committee of the Constitutional Convention were earnestly besieged by petitions from the Hebrews and Seventh-Day Baptists to embody into the constitution a provision enforcing the seventh day of the week as a day of rest and worship under the Fourth Commandment. It was urged that, as the observance of all other days rested upon the mere usage of society, or some argument of practical utility, while this rested on Divine command, as well as utility, the only [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] the people [illegible] Sabbath laws was to adopt that day of the week for the observance of which a Divine command could be quoted. In opposition to these there were petitions asking the Convention to disregard the Fourth Commandment, by requiring all men to rest and worship on the first day of the week, instead of the seventh. But there were some members who doubted the power of the Convention to interfere with the Decalogue in the interest of the Seventh-Day Baptists. The Committee were, therefore, at their own request, discharged from further consideration of the subject.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

EUROPE.

Proceedings in the British Parliament—Debate on Emigration—The Sculling Match.

LONDON, March 1.—In the House of Lords, this evening, a bill was introduced by Lord REDESDALE to amend the Irish Church act. The bill was passed to a first reading, and the House adjourned. In the House of Commons Mr. RYLANDS gave notice of a motion for the reduction of the African squadron. Mr. TORRENS moved that it was expedient for the Government to encourage emigration by enabling guardians to borrow money for that purpose. A protracted debate followed, in which Lord CLAUDE HAMILTON and Messrs. AYTOUN, MUNTZ, and LAWRENCE were the chief participants. Mr. DILKE denounced the granting of State aid to promote emigration. Mr. LAWRENCE described the success which had attended the assistance rendered to emigrants to Canada last year. Mr. GLADSTONE strongly opposed the motion and Mr. TORRENS replied. A division was had, and the motion was lost by a vote of 48 to 153. Mr. DODDS had leave to introduce a bill for the registration of county voters. Mr. MAGUIRE moved for an inquiry into religious teaching in the prisons. Mr. NEWDEGATE opposed and Mr. BRUCE favored the motion, which was agreed to. The House then adjourned.... There is much indignation in sporting circles at the result of the boat race yesterday between SADLER and HEATH. It is supposed the result was pre-arranged between the parties for betting purposes.

The Remains of Mr. Burlingame—The Chinese Embassy—Mardi Gras and the Carnival—General Continental News.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 1.—The remains of the late Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME will be sent to the United States by way of Berlin. The widow and sons of the deceased will remain in St. Petersburg. It is reported that J. MCLEARY BROWN, the Secretary of the Chinese Embassy, will be appointed to the place made vacant by the death of ANSON BURLINGAME.

PARIS, March 1.—Notwithstanding the announcement that the Mardi Gras festivities would be suppressed by the Police, at this hour (1 o'clock) the Fat Ox (Bœuf Gras) procession has just entered the court yard of the Tuileries. Great crowds of people gathered on the line of march, but no disturbances of any kind have occurred.

ROME, March 1.—For the first time since 1850 the Police permit the wearing of masks in the streets during the carnival. No disturbances have occurred. The weather is unfavorable, and there is little animation in the festivities.

BERLIN, March 1.—In the Reichstag to-day Count VON BISMARCK made a long speech against the abolition of the death penalty. He declared that the adoption of such a measure would be fatal to the new code. The Reichstag, however, voted in favor of abolition by a majority of thirty-seven.

MADRID, March 1.—The Bishop of Osma has arrived in Madrid in the custody of the Civil Guard.... Senor MARTOS intends to interpellate the Government respecting the visit which the Spanish Bishops in Rome made to Prince ALFONSO on his arrival there with the Duc DE CHESTE.

AMSTERDAM, March 1.—The Bank of Holland to-day reduced its minimum rate of discount to four per cent. The opinion is general that other Continental banks will follow the example.

BREMEN, March 1.—The steamer *Rhein* grounded yesterday while coming up to Bremerhaven. She lies in the outer harbor, and, at last accounts, had not got afloat.

CUBA.

Trial and Execution of the Santiago Junta—Eighteen Put to Death—Two American Citizens Among Them—Further Surrenders.

HAVANA, Feb. 26, *via* Key West, March 1.—A letter from Santiago de Cuba, dated Feb. 18, gives the following account of the trial and execution of the members of the Cuban Junta of that city: Eighteen well-known citizens, charged with belonging to the Cuban Junta, were arrested and taken to an obscure estate at San Juan, fifteen miles from this city. There they were tried by Court Martial, convicted of treason and sentenced to suffer death. They were not allowed the assistance of counsel or the privilege of summoning witnesses in their defence. They were all executed soon after the termination of the trial. Among them were two Americans, viz.: JOHN FRANCIS PORTUONDO, a naturalized citizen, and CHAS. DANNERY, a native of the United States. Acting Governor OJEDO ordered that the men should be sent to the city, but Colonel DOET, commanding the contra guerrillas, refused to obey, alleging that he had received different orders from Count VALMASEDA.

HAVANA, March 1.—The insurgent General NAPOLEON ARANGO, who originated the rebellion in the Central Department, has voluntarily surrendered to the authorities at Las Minas with seventy of his men. He promises to come to Havana to confer with the Captain-General as to the best means of ending the insurrection without further bloodshed.... The rebels have burned some warehouses at Incaro.

AMUSEMENTS.

Church Music Association.

The second concert for the first season of the Church Music Association took place last night at Steinway Hall. An audience distinguished alike for numbers and fashion was in attendance, and, so far as this is to be esteemed an indication of success, nothing better could have been desired. The beauty of the ladies present and the splendor of their toilettes were themes of universal comment. Steinway Hall is so contrived as to exclude with unrivaled ingenuity and precision the atmospheric air. The consequence of this arrangement was enjoyed on the present occasion in full perfection. By 9 o'clock the hall was in a state such as gave a vivid idea of an exhausted receiver; and the flushed faces and stertorous breathing of the company unmistakably showed how much they enjoyed this provision for their comfort. We feel bound to confess that our attention was somewhat distracted by it from the choice musical banquet which was intended to be the evening's principal feature. The performances were under the direction of JAMES PECH, Mus. Doc., Oxon, and we are happy in all candor to congratulate Dr. PECH upon the industry with which the numbers were prepared and the *éclat* with which they passed off. Appended is the programme;

PART I.

OVERTURE—"Le Pardon de Ploermel"......Meyerbeer
Orchestra and Chorus.
SIXTEENTH MASS............................Haydn
1. Kyrie. 2. Gloria. Qui tollis. 3. Quoniam Tu solus. Cum Sancto Spiritu. 4. Credo. 5. Et incarnatus. 6. Et resurrexit. 7. Sanctus. 8. Benedictus. 9. Agnus Dei. 10. Dona nobis pacem.

PART II.

LOBGESANG—FELIX MENDELSSOHN BARTHOLDY.
Cantata.
1.—Symphony—Maestoso con moto. Allegro. Allegretto un Poco Agitato. Adagio Religioso.
2.—Chorus—"All men, all things."
3.—Air and Chorus—"Praise thou the Lord."
4.—Recitation and Air—"Sing ye Praises."
4.—Chorus—"All ye that cried unto the Lord."
5.—Duet and Chorus—"I waited for the Lord."
6.—Air—"The Sorrows of Death."
7.—Chorus—"The Night is Departing."
8.—Chorus—"Let all men praise the Lord."
9.—Duet—"My Song shall alway be Thy Mercy."
10.—Chorus—"Ye Nations, offer to the Lord."

MEYERBEER's beautiful overture was finely rendered, and the incidental choruses did credit to the talent and assiduity of the ladies and gentlemen engaged, as well as to the thorough training of their eminent instructor. Praise is likewise due to the orchestra for a delicacy and accord that are rarely equaled, and which lent a finish and elegance to the performance that were very enjoyable. HAYDN's noble Mass received appreciative treatment, although exception might be taken to the handling of some parts. The same remarks are applicable to the Lobgesang. Both selections were, however, received with apparently unqualified delight by a public naturally well disposed towards their friends who participated in them. The solo artists of the occasion were Mme. Salvotti, Mrs. Jenny Kempton, Mrs. Mizzell, Mr. William S. Leggat, Mr. W. J. Hill and Mr. Joseph Jewett, all of whom acquitted themselves to general satisfaction. Dr. JAMES PECH and the Society have abundant reason to felicitate themselves on the prosperity that has attended their efforts in so excellent a cause, and we doubt not that the future will bear witness to their judicious selection of means by a happy consummation of ends. The next concert of the Society takes place May 18, under the same distinguished auspices.

"Ours" in Brooklyn To-Night.

Lovers of the drama in Brooklyn—and their name truly is legion—will doubtless throng their Academy this evening to see Mr. LESTER WALLACK and his company in ROBERTSON's famous play. "Ours" has been the great success of the season in New-York, and its attraction should prove potential in our sister city. The cast will be in all respects a good one, and a performance may be counted on quite up to the Metropolitan standard. Brooklynites come to the theatre in Broadway in great force at times, but after all they naturally prefer to have a favorite entertainment brought to their own doors. Let them show to-night that they can equal or excel the finest house "Ours" has yet drawn to Mr. WALLACK's own theatre, and they will cover themselves with honor.

Mr. Vandenhoff's Readings.

Mr. VANDENHOFF, in consequence of a protracted indisposition, was unable to fulfill his engagement at Association Hall last evening. His place was taken by Mrs. VANDENHOFF, who interpreted a programme on which Longfellow, Jean Ingelow, Dr. Holland, Dickens, J. Buchanan Reid and other writers of eminence were represented by popular works. Mrs. VANDENHOFF reads with intelligence and simplicity. She was frequently applauded.

ST. DAVID'S SOCIETY.

Annual Dinner—Speeches by J. H. Puleston, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Mayor Hall, and Others.

About one hundred and fifty gentlemen sat down last evening, at the Metropolitan Hotel, to celebrate by a social dinner the thirty-sixth anniversary of St. David's Benevolent Society. Seldom has an entertainment been so substantial, alike in the character of the guests and richness and liberality, been given in this City. Geniality and hearty enjoyment of the occasion seemed to characterize every guest present.

The Chair was occupied by the President of the Society, J. H. Puleston, Esq. On his right sat Mayor Hall, Henry Eyre, Esq., Mr. Mount, President of St. Nicholas' Society; Luther B. Wyman, of the New-England Society; Rev. Dr. Roberts, of Pennsylvania; Rev. Mr. Chidlaw, of Cincinnati, Agent of the Sunday School Union; Rev. H. M. Gallaher, of Brooklyn, and C. S. Williams. On the left sat William Cullen Bryant, General McDowell; Mr. Robertson, President of St. Andrew's Society; Mr. Hobbs, President of St. George's Society; Colonel Conkling, and Rev. W. C. Roberts.

After the cloth had been removed the President congratulated the Society on the celebration of the anniversary of the Society, complimented its members on the increased interest exhibited by them in its objects. They were met to honor their patron Saint, and the deeds of a brave people who have left the impress of their character on society throughout the world. He then recounted at length the deeds of Welshmen throughout the world—a people who have never been conquered. The first college of New-England, Yale, was established by a Welshman. To the poets, heroes and literary men of Wales he paid a glowing tribute, all of whom, he said, have few if any superiors. Since 1800 Welsh literature and science has largely increased, so that at the present day the Welsh Press is the most prolific in the world. Among all its books the Bible stands preëminent, having never been questioned, or its authority sought to be undermined. To the credit of Wales may it also be stated, that less criminals are found there than among any similar amount of population; and notwithstanding the vast numbers of natives of Wales in this country, they are rarely met with either as prisoners or paupers. Of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, seventeen were either of Welsh parentage or descent. He enumerated at great length the descendants of the Welsh race who have held high and honorable positions in their nation, among them the first Mayor of Philadelphia, and the greatest judicial mind of America—Chief-Justice MARSHALL.

The President concluded by giving the toast, "St. David, and the Day we Celebrate," which was drank standing. A song appropriate to the occasion was then sung, the guests joining very generally in the chorus.

"The President of the United States," was then drank with three cheers.

"The Flag of our Union." was then sung with fine effect by Mr. JOHN R. THOMAS, a worthy representative of old Cambria.

"England's Noble Queen" was drank with three cheers and a bumper.

"The State of New-York, and the Poets of New-York" was replied to by WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, Esq., who on rising was greeted with hearty applause. He said he must be allowed to thank them for being accepted as a representative of American poets. Of the State of New-York he need say little; her own greatness speaks for her. For the poets he may say, however, that the poetry of America is comparatively a modern literature, whereas, the people to whom he speaks had a literature more than a thousand years before the art of printing was known. No wonder the Welsh people love and preserve their language, as it is the history of their former greatness. For two thousand years that language has remained unchanged, and it is an act of filial piety for which he must commend them. He looks around him and sees many Jonathans, and remembers the friendship which existed between Jonathan and David of old. The souls of David and Jonathan were knit together, 'tis said. The Jonathans came over here first and hewed down the forest, and now they cordially invite the Davids to join them. We never hear complaint that there are too many Welshmen in the country, except those who have strayed to the Southwest with the Mormons. Mr. BRYANT concluded with the sentiment: "May the friendship of Jonathan and David be perpetual."

To the toast, "The City of New-York," Mayor HALL responded in one of his happy, appropriate and witty speeches.

To "Wales," Dr. ROBERTS, of Pennsylvania, responded in a fluent speech.

In the absence of any representation from the Knights of St. Patrick, Rev. Mr. GALLAGHER was called upon to respond on behalf of the Celtic race, which he did in a characteristic and witty speech, tracing the common origin of the Welsh, Celtic, French and Scotch people.

Addresses followed by Mr. ROBERTSON, on behalf of the St. Andrew's Society, Mr. HOBBS, on behalf of St. George's, and Mr. MOUNT, representing the St. Nicholas, after which song and sentiment prevailed until a late hour, when the happy company separated, having creditably honored both themselves and St. David.

The Hoboken Common Council.

The Hoboken Common Council met last evening and transacted some important business. The City Counsel reported in favor of having the Legislative Committee prepare an act providing for amendments to the present city charter. Among other things the propriety of appointing Fire and Health Wardens, and an Internal Revenue Collector, and of an additional appropriation for the erection of a new engine house on the Meadows, was recommended. A petition was received from the Sisters of the Poor representing that contagious diseases were rapidly spreading throughout Hoboken, and praying for the erection of a new hospital, of which they would agree to take charge and supervision. The Trustees of the Board of Education reported that the school expenses during the current year would amount to $45,000, and prayed an appropriation for that amount. The appropriation last year was $30,000.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

The West End tunnel was last evening the scene of a fatal accident. A boy, residing in Hudson City, named JOHN JACKSON, amused himself by climbing off and on the platform of one of the cars of a moving train. The fireman of the engine, PHILIP POTTER by name, detected him as he clung by one hand to the brace of the car, with one foot upon the platform. This employe told him to get off. The boy did not seem disposed to obey, and the fireman threw a stone at him. This struck him upon the head, and so benumbed it that he was obliged to relax his grasp. He fell between the cars. Two of these passed over him, and he was so badly injured that no hopes of his recovery are entertained. He was taken to his home in Hudson City. POTTER was taken into custody, and is held to await the result of the boy's injuries.

The Missing Steamers.

The agents neither of the *City of Boston* nor of the *Smidt* as yet feel any uneasiness with regard to the ultimate safety of either of those vessels. The first-named steamer is out for the greatest length of time, but Mr. DALE, the agent, says that in case of an accident to his propeller, (it's dropping off, as was the case of the *City of Washington* when in midocean,) and being compelled to take to sail exclusively, she has yet fully ten days' leeway in which to make a fair ocean trip. With reference to the remarks of a sea captain published in the TIMES of the 20th ult., the agent desires to say that the steamers of the Inman line commence making southerly passages as early as January, and do not cross the Atlantic in northerly latitudes before July, when the northerly passage is much safer than the southerly one, what remains of the great body of ice, having, by that time, worked down to near the southerly portion of the banks of Newfoundland, leaving the northerly passage entirely clear.

The agents of the *Smidt*, Messrs. THIELE, MOTZ & Co., feel under no alarm whatever. The *Smidt* is owned by Messrs. G. LANGE & Co., and is noted for being a very slow vessel. She never burns more than fourteen tons of coal per day, while the mail steamers consume daily from seventy-five to eighty tons. The agents express every confidence of seeing the *Smidt* putting into the harbor, one of these fine days, under sail.

THE MEEHAN TRAGEDY.

Investigation Before Judge Cox—The Wound Probably Fatal.

JAMES KEENAN, ex-Secretary of the O'Neill Division of the Fenian Brotherhood, was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge Cox, charged with shooting PATRICK J. MEEHAN, editor of the *Irish American*, on the previous evening. The Court was crowded during the proceedings by a large number of prominent Fenians, who evinced the greatest interest in the result. JAMES E. DAVNEY, No. 10 West Fourth-street, preferred the complaint on the part of Mr. MEEHAN.

RICHARD MCCLOUD, of the Whitney House, testified that, shortly after eleven o'clock on Monday evening, he left the Fenian Headquarters, in Fourth-street, accompanied by Mr. MEEHAN, and proceeded down Broadway; he observed the prisoner leave about the same time, but did not notice that he followed them; in a few minutes afterwards he was startled by the report of a pistol, and almost immediately Mr. MEEHAN fell, saying that he had been shot; the pistol was apparently fired from behind, and witness turned round and saw the prisoner standing a few paces from him with a pistol in his hand, which he endeavored to conceal behind his back; advancing towards KEENAN, he attempted to seize him, but he turned and ran off. Officer STRAUSS testified that he arrested the prisoner, and discovered on his person a five-barreled revolver, two chambers of which seemed to have been recently discharged. Dr. COWLES, No. 19 East Fourth-street, testified that he attended Mr. MEEHAN at Mr. CAREY's, No. 44 Pike-street; he was suffering from a pistol shot in the neck; the ball entered about an inch and a half below the right ear, but its course could not be ascertained nor any place of exit found; there were no other marks of violence on his person; the shot must have been fired by a person standing close to him, as the skin was blackened and scorched with powder; from the situation of the wound, Mr. MEEHAN's life could not be pronounced out of danger.

There were ten other witnesses in Court who were prepared to give evidence in confirmation of Mr. MCCLOUD's testimony, but Judge COX declined to take any further testimony until Mr. MEEHAN's condition was decidedly pronounced upon. The prisoner is a young man of gentlemanly appearance, with light hair and whiskers. He was calm and collected during the investigation, but evidently felt the seriousness of the position in which he was placed. He was remanded to await the result of Mr. MEEHAN's injuries.

MR. MEEHAN'S CONDITION.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock last evening our reporter visited Mr. CAREY's residence, No. 44 Pike-street, where the wounded man now lies. He was then in a very precarious condition, as but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery. During the day and evening crowds of his friends, anxious to learn something about him, called at the house. Perfect quiet is necessary to the patient's safety, and every effort is being taken to secure it.

Arrival of General Quesada.

Among the passengers by the steamer *Russia*, which arrived at Jersey City yesterday afternoon, was the Cuban General QUESADA. He was met by a delegation from the Junta, who received him with fervent congratulations. On his way to the ferry he was loudly cheered by those who were made aware of his arrival, and on the passage over the river an enthusiastic Cuban climbed to the upper deck and unfurled to the breeze a large silk flag bearing the lone star of the Cuban Republic. When the boat landed on the New-York side, this flag was transferred to the hands of a gentleman who sat by the side of the driver of the carriage which contained the distinguished visitor. A large concourse of people, mostly Cubans, were assembled about the ferry-house, and as soon as the boat landed and the crowd discovered the Cuban flag floating above the forward coach, loud huzzas were given. General QUESADA, it is understood, visits New-York to raise money for the Cuban cause.

English Literature.

Mr. BRENTANO has received the second number of the *Portfolio* and the February number of *Belgravia*. The former confirms the promise of the first number, and proves a most admirable work. The latter contains the beginning of a new "novelette" by Miss BRADDON.

Messrs. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co. have added a department of carpets, upholstery and curtain materials to the attractions of their up-town establishment.

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MARRIED.

STOUT—MARTIN.—On Tuesday, March 1, at St. Mary's Church, Staten Island, by Rev. H. L. E. Pratt, JOHN W. STOUT, JR., to VIRGINIA G. MARTIN, daughter of the late Edward Martin.

VAN EMBURGH—ROSS.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 1, by Rev. Dr. Geo. R. Crooks, D. B. VAN EMBURGH, of Paterson, N. J., to HELEN B., daughter of the late D. L. Ross.

DIED.

BERGMANN.—On Tuesday, March 1, HERMANN BERGMANN.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOURNE.—On Sunday, Feb. 27, ALLAN RICHARD, youngest son of Rev. S. and Susan K. Bourne, aged 1 year and 3 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Harlem Congregational Church, corner 2d-av. and 125th-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

BURDSALL.—At Rahway, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 28, SARAH B. BURDSALL.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Rahway, on Friday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 1 o'clock P. M.

CAMACHO.—On Monday, Feb. 28, LUIS, son of Simon and Maria L. Camacho, aged 2 years and 4 months, of pneumonia.
Funeral will take place on Wednesday, March 2, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, 14th-st., corner 7th-av.

COVELL.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 28, MARY HELEN, youngest daughter of Dr. L. Covell.
Funeral services on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her father, No. 23 East 17th-st.

GLASIER.—On Saturday, Feb. 26, at 8 o'clock, PHEBE GLASIER, aged 59 years, widow of the late Russell Glasier.
☞ Indiana papers please copy.

JENKINS.—At his residence, 124th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Monday, Feb. 28, GEORGE W. JENKINS, aged 52 years, 10 months and 6 days.
The funeral will take place from St. Andrew's Church, corner 127th-st. and 4th-av., on Thursday afternoon, March 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. Train leaves corner 4th-av. and 26th-st., at 2¼ P. M. Returning leaves Harlem at 3:45 P. M.

MACY.—In Dover, N. H., on Saturday, Feb. 19, Mr. JAMES E. MACY, aged 63 years.

MARVIN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 23, MARY, wife of Rev. Jno. N. Marvin, Rector of Emmanuel Church, Weston, Conn., aged 26 years, 2 months and 10 days.
☞ Plattsburg, N. Y., and Burlington, Vt., papers please copy.

MCCOLLOGH.—On Sunday, Feb. 27, WILLIAM MCCOLLOGH, aged 59 years.
Relatives and friends, the teachers and scholars of St. Paul's Lutheran Sabbath School, the members, teachers and scholars of the Sabbath School of the Presbyterian Church in 35th-st., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church in 35th-st., near Lexington-av., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MCGOWEN.—Suddenly, in Harlem, on Tuesday, March 1, ANDREW MCGOWEN, aged 36 years, [illegible] months and 24 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 115 East 127th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Friday, the 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MILLS.—At Montclair, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 27, of pneumonia, Mrs. ESTHER, relict of the late Amos Mills, aged 79 years.
The funeral will take place from the house of her son-in-law, Mr. Hiram B. Littell, Montclair, on Wednesday, March 2, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation. Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of the 11 o'clock train from foot of Barclay-st., New-York.

PYEWELL.—On Monday, Feb. 28, MARTHA, relict of Garret Pyewell, in the 71st year of her age.
The friends of the family, and of her brother, F. P. Schoals, are invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, March 2, at 2 P. M., at the residence of her son-in-law, Edgar Baxter, No. 240 West 49th-st.

SCOTT.—On Monday, Feb. 28, 1870, of congestion of the lungs, FREDERIC ROLLIN, infant son of James and Antoinette Scott.

TIEBOUT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 1, of brain fever, MARY AGNES, wife of William T. Tiebout, and daughter of Tilton and Lydia W. Wildes, of Arneytown, N. J.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHITON.—At Aiken, S. C., on Friday morning, Feb. 25, FREDERICK L. WHITON, of the firm of Masury & Whiton, of New-York, in the 43d year of his age.
Funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his partner, No. 72 Montague-st., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends of the family, and of his brothers, Augustus and Henry, are respectfully invited to attend.

WINTERTON.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 27, after a very brief illness of croup, ISABEL JUDSON, eldest and beloved daughter of A. Judson and Isabel L. Winterton, in the 10th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 30 Grove-st., on Wednesday afternoon, March 2, at 4 o'clock.

WOOD.—Suddenly, at Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, March 1, MARY EWITT, wife of the late George Wood, of New-York, aged 70 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COUGHS AND COLDS.

When there is any predisposition to consumption, the disease, in one or other of its forms, will often be developed by "a bad cold" or catarrh, the symptoms of which cannot be mistaken. When a person takes a cold easily, the stomach or liver is generally diseased. In this state of things, the feeble condition of the system cannot resist the changes of weather, and other external causes of disease; and so every exposure brings on a catarrh, with its common symptoms, and a bad cough, hoarseness, chills, slight pains in the breast, &c. These signs should not be neglected, and it is highly important that the sufferer should know what to do. When one cold is taken "on another," as the phrase goes, the bronchial tubes of the lungs become more or less diseased. A few bottles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic and a box of Mandrake Pills would make a perfect cure; but, instead of resorting to these safe and efficacious remedies, patients often consult a "regular physician," whose regularity consists in prescribing calomel, opium, &c., on all occasions. Thus, for cure of a cough or cold, morphia, black drop, paregoric, and still more objectionable articles are often taken, in compliance with the doctor's advice. These medicines may mitigate the cough for a time, but the disease in the lungs goes on until the unmistakable symptoms of consumption begin to appear. It may be seen, therefore, that the preparations of opium, &c., which are usually prescribed in bad colds and in incipient consumptions, merely conceal the disease by suppressing some of the symptoms; but on that very account they do harm by making the malady more insidious, and therefore more dangerous.

Let it be remembered that when the stomach and liver are in good order there is little liability to take cold, or, if one is taken, it generally passes off without producing any serious or alarming effects. On the contrary, when persons are laboring under indigestion or any disorder of the liver, the least exposure may induce all the symptoms we have described above. The cold taken will maintain a firm hold on the system, and, if not properly treated, will be most likely to end in consumption. My SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS are used as a safeguard against colds—the first in cases of dyspepsia and all diseases of the digestive organs; the latter in all affections of the liver, for which they are proved to be an infallible remedy. Very often a dose or two of the Mandrake Pills perfectly cure a recent cold without any other remedy.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, Wholesale Agent.

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D. VAN NOSTRAND, [illegible]
[illegible]

RAMSEY AND ERIE.

Continuation of the War—Motion to Confirm the Report of the Referee as to Damages Sustained by the Company.

In the Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge BARNARD, yesterday, in the case of The Erie Railway Company vs. JOSEPH H. RAMSEY, a motion was made by Mr. FIELD, as counsel for the Company, to have the report of the referee, Mr. WILLARD BARTLETT, confirmed. As already published in the TIMES, Mr. RAMSEY was by the Court adjudged guilty of contempt in having [illegible] injunction order, and Mr. BARTLETT [illegible] a referee to take testimony as to [illegible] damage the Company had sustained [illegible] of such violation. It is understood that the referee reported something over [illegible]. One item was a counsel fee claimed by Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD for going to Binghamton to argue a motion.

The confirmation was strongly opposed by Messrs. HENRY SMITH and R. W. PECKHAM, Jr., of Albany, who appeared on behalf of the defendant RAMSEY. Mr. PECKHAM went into a statement of the facts, during which he said that the suit of RAMSEY vs. The Erie Company was commenced on the 24th of November last; that the next day the injunction was procured in the action of the Company against RAMSEY; and on Nov. 26 the injunction granted by Judge BARNARD was served. On the same day the attorneys for the Company served a notice of motion on RAMSEY for the second Tuesday of December, at a Special Term at Madison; that they, Messrs. D. D. and D. FIELD, be recognized as attorneys for the Company. After stating various other motions and proceedings that were taken during the early part of December last, Mr. PECKHAM said that on the 16th of that month the Company procured an order to show cause why Mr. RAMSEY should not be punished as for contempt in proceeding with his suit against the Erie Company; and at that time the only thing that Mr. RAMSEY had done was to try to have a process served on Mr. GOULD and Mr. LANE, and had procured an order to show cause which had not then been heard. Counsel said that the proceeding now before the Court was commenced for the purpose of punishing Mr. RAMSEY for acts alleged to have been already done in violation of the injunction in this action. It was clear, therefore, that the plaintiffs in this proceeding are entitled to no indemnity for any acts of RAMSEY performed since the order to show cause herein was granted. He must be judged upon the papers on which the order was granted, and upon such other evidence as was before the Court. His second point was that the litigation, since the order to show cause on Mr. RAMSEY, has been almost entirely confined to aggressive movements of the Company; that RAMSEY, at least, is not liable to pay the expenses incurred by the other side in instituting and carrying on motions and proceedings against him, merely because he tried to defend himself. Third—It would be monstrous if Mr. RAMSEY should be punished for following, in good faith,, the advice of his counsel, and the deliberate judgment of the General Term of this Court. Such a proceeding would be a reproach to the administration of justice, and would embody all the repulsive and unjust features of an *ex post facto* law. Could it be possible that a man runs the risk of fine and imprisonment by following the decisions of the General Term of this State? The punishment of Mr. RAMSEY for acts alleged in this proceeding would so determine. Was the Court prepared to go that length?

Mr. DUDLEY FIELD in reply, contended that all the proceedings had been fairly and legally conducted; that Mr. RAMSEY had, after a full hearing, been adjudged to be in contempt, and the Court had appointed a referee to take testimony as to what damages the Company had sustained; the referee had, in pursuance of the order, taken a large amount of testimony, had made his report, and they now asked that that report be confirmed. As to the General Term decision alluded to by counsel, he could only say the law they had been adjudged the other way in the Susquehanna Railroad case at Rochester.

After some further discussion the Court took the papers and reserved the decision.

THE DECKER BOILER EXPLOSION.

Action of Coroner Flynn—Evidence of Eye Witnesses and Experts—The Case Undecided.

Coroner FLYNN proceeded yesterday to hold an investigation in the case of WILLIAM S. WRIGHT and GEORGE HUSSEY, who died from the effects of injuries sustained on the 14th ult. by the explosion of a locomotive boiler at DECKER & BROTHERS' paper-hanging manufactory in Thirty-third-street.

The first evidence offered was the *ante-mortem* statement of GEORGE HUSSEY, one of the deceased, made at Bellevue Hospital, as follows:

On the 14th of February I was in the workshop, when the engineer called me and stated that the boiler was leaking badly, and he intended putting slack on the fire; the deceased, WILLIAM S. WRIGHT. was standing in the engine room at the time, and was the first to notice the leak: the boiler exploded immediately after and injured all three of the men.

The statement of JOHN DONNELLY, the engineer, who is still confined to his bed, was then read. He met Mr. WRIGHT on his return from dinner, and learned that the boiler was leaking; on examination he found a large crack on the left side; he opened the furnace doors and then slackened the fire, intending to notify all the workmen of the danger; the explosion occurred before he could give any alarm; the boiler had originally been built for oil boring in Pennsylvania, and supplied the steam power for the entire building.

H. E. DECKER, of No. 213 East Thirty-sixth-street, testified that he and his brother-in-law, Mr. WRIGHT, went up stairs after lunch a few minutes before the explosion, when he escaped by a window.

JOSEPH E. COFFEY, a boiler inspector for the Metropolitan Police, testified that he had examined the boiler after the explosion; he found it to have been what is called the locomotive style; the crown sheet of the boiler was separated from its connection with the back part of the boiler and blown down in front of the furnace; the boiler was apparently in good condition before the explosion had occurred; the iron had also the appearance of being good and of proper thickness; the bracing of the crown plate was not of the best; there were two patches in the crown piece but I do not consider that they at all detracted from the good condition of the boiler; from the make of the boiler it was in his opinion able to carry seventy pounds of steam, which it was originally tested for; the reason of the explosion in his opinion was the overheating of the crown sheet.

THOMAS MCLAUGHLIN, also a Police Inspector of Boilers, testified that he had examined the boiler in August, and found it in good condition and capable of carrying seventy pounds of steam, and he gave a certificate to that effect; had visited the boiler since and found it all right; had examined it after the explosion and ascertained that the crown sheet had given way; the crown sheet was supported by two cast iron bars, with one resting on the plate bed and the other on the furnace bed; he considered the hydrostatic test the best; the overheating of the crown sheet led to the explosion; the gauge in the boiler indicated more steam than it carried; the braces on the boiler were good enough; wrought iron braces are the safest and most durable; if the arch was supported from the shelves with wrought iron braces the boiler would have been in a safer condition.

THOMAS F. POWERS, another boiler inspector for the Police Department, testified that he had examined the boiler the day after the explosion; in his opinion the crown sheet had been overheated by allowing the water to get lower than two gauges of water; that quantity of water would have been sufficient to prevent the explosion; he and Mr. COFFEY had agreed that the boiler was sufficiently stayed; the boiler was built in 1864; DONNELLY, the engineer, had passed a proper examination, and was considered by the witness as fully competent to take care of any boiler in the Metropolitan District; he had been three years a fireman in the navy and two years elsewhere; witness had not examined the safety-valve; it was the custom of the Board of Inspectors to caution all engineers to frequently examine their safety-valves, as they were apt to get choked and refuse to work properly; the crown sheet was not braced to the arch or shell; the only traces found were of cast iron; he considered wrought iron the best, and he did not approve of the manner of bracing in the boiler in question. Considerable discussion ensued between the witness and another expert who was permitted to ask questions, when the whole matter became involved in a fog, the technical expressions used by the witness and his interlocutor completely bewildering the jury.

Two or three other witnesses were examined, but their evidence was unimportant. The case was then adjourned until Saturday next.

Grammar School No. 10.

The presentation of Girard medals at the Female Department of Grammar School No. 10 took place yesterday afternoon. The advanced class has been transferred to the new Normal School, and their graduating exercises accordingly were held earlier than usual in the season. The programme was informal but very entertaining, the singing being something superior. JAS. D. OLIVER, Esq., presided, and a large number of friends of the scholars were present. The recipients of the two Girard medals were Miss EURETTA GARDNER and Miss MADELINE RANDOLPH. Miss MARIE BARKER conducted the music, and addresses were made by Messrs. WOOD and GIRARD. The Principal of the Department is the popular Miss FRANCES A. POND.

Alleged Street Robbery.

A singular story of outrage is reported by Officer HITCHMAN, of the Nineteenth Precinct, who states that when on post at 2 o'clock yesterday morning he heard the scream of a woman, and running in the direction of the sound, found a female on the corner of Seventy-second-street and Third-avenue, who stated that she lived in Fourth-avenue, near Eighty-fourth-street, and got out of a Third-avenue car at the depot at Sixty-sixth-street, and was proceeding homeward on foot, when she was attacked at Seventy-second-street by a man who jumped out of a coupé, and seizing her throat, robbed her of a gold watch and chain, a pair of earrings and a diamond finger ring, all valued at $800. She further said that, after accomplishing the robbery, the despoiler ran down Seventy-second-street, and escaped; but she omitted to mention what became of the coupé, which the officer does not appear to have seen. The police do not appear to have placed implicit confidence in her version, and limited their ex-

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Exchange Salesroom was alive again yesterday with a large crowd, attracted by the announcement of important sales of real estate. FAIRCHILD, STEVENSON & SON sold a large amount of property by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of THOS. LAWRENCE, referee. The sale was well attended, and the prices obtained generally quite satisfactory. The lots in Yorkville excited a very spirited competition, and were taken at good prices. The principal purchasers in this locality were WILSON G. HUNT, who bought six lots on the south side of Eighty-fifth-street, between Avenues A and B; Mr. CHAS. S. GLOVER, who bid off five lots at the northeast corner of Avenue A and Eighty-fifth-street; HENRY CLAWSON and B. G. CORNELL. Full particulars of the sale are given in the schedule below.

JOHNSON & MILLER disposed of the extensive manufacturing property known as the Williamsburg Glass House, situated at the corner of Kent-avenue and Taylor-street, near the Washington-avenue improvements. The ground of these premises is 100 feet by 148, and has upon it two large brick buildings, respectively 40 feet by 70, and 60 feet by 90. The entire property sold for $34,500. The same firm sold a dwelling house on Bedford-avenue, near Park-avenue, and several vacant lots in the Nineteenth Ward of Brooklyn. Full particulars will be found in the schedule below.

MULLER, WILKINS & CO. sold a lease of five three-story brick houses on Avenue B, which will expire in 1892, for $20,000. The ground rent of the property is $450 per annum. They also disposed of several dwelling houses at good prices. No. 219 West Twenty-fourth-street, lot 17x80, house four-story brick, sold for $14,050. A three-story brown-stone-front house in Second-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, brought $14,150. Further particulars of their sales are given below.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. sold the four-story brick house and lot No. 124 Fourth-street, on Washington-square, at the corner of Macdougal-street, which brought $27,500.

D. M. SEAMAN disposed of the lot and buildings No. 82 Gold-street, which brought $20,000; also, a house and lot on West Forty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, for $13,500.

Property was also offered by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., and WM. KENNELLY and ROBERT MCGUIRE, but owing to the unsatisfactory character of the bids were withdrawn. It consisted of down-town business premises, including property on Chatham-square, Chatham, Pearl, Worth, Beekman and Water streets.

To-day MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will offer four four-story brick dwelling houses on West Fifteenth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. They are situated on the north side of the street, and are known as Nos. 217, 219, 221 and 223. They will also sell three lots on Fifty-seventh-street, near Ninth-avenue.

WM. H. RAYNOR has sold at private sale the four-story brick store and dwelling, twenty-five feet north of Twenty-seventh-street, on the east side of Broadway, 25x95, for $90,000; also, the four-story brick store and dwelling, twenty-five feet south of Twenty-eighth-street, east side of Broadway, 25x85, for $85,000; for both, $175,000—for which the seller took 102 lots on Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth streets, Second-avenue and East River, with water rights for $110,000 and the balance in cash.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By Fairchild, Stevenson & Co.

Lot and building n. w. corner Hudson and Reade sts., 20.10x16.4x18.6x7	$10,000
Lot and building No. 174 Duane-st., s. s., between Hudson and Greenwich sts., 25x115	22,850
Lot and building No. 388 Washington-st., w. s., between Beach and Hubert sts., 20x80	9,400
Two lots s. s. East 86th-st., about 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., each 25x102.2, each $4,000	8,000
1 lot s. s. of 86th-st., 50 ft. e. of last, 25x102.2	3,550
1 lot s. s. of 86th-st., adjoining last, 25x102.2	3,400
2 lots n. s. of 85th-st., about 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., each 25x102.2, each 3,000	6,000
1 lot n. s. of 85th-st., 50 ft. e. of last, 25x102.2	2,800
1 lot n. s. of 85th-st., adjoining last, 25x102.2	2,750
4 lots s. s. of 86th-st., about 200 ft. e. of 1st-av., each 25x102.2, each $3,425	13,700
4 lots adjoining last, same size, each $3,675	14,700
1 lot n. s. 85th-st., 200 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x102.2	2,500
3 lots adjoining last, same size, each $2,325	6,975
4 lots adjoining last, same size, each $2,275	9,100
1 lot s. e. cor. Avenue A and 86th-st., 24.6x102.2	5,100
1 lot s. s. 86th-st., 24.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 24.6x102.2	3,150
1 lot s. s. 86th-st., 49 ft. e. of Avenue A, 24.6x102.2	2,875
4 lots s. s. 86th-st., and next to last, each 25x102, each $2,850	11,400
2 lots s. s. 86th-st., next to last, same size, $2,525 each	5,850
1 lot n. e. corner Avenue A and 85th-st., 25.8x98	4,125
1 lot e. s. Avenue A, 25.8 ft. n. of 85th-st., 25.6x98	2,975
2 lots e. s. Avenue A, 51 ft. n. of 85th-st., each 25.6x98, each $2,750	5,500
1 lot n. s. 85th-st., 98 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x102	1,875
2 lots n. s. 85th-st., 123 ft. e. of Avenue A, each 25x102, each $1,550	3,100
4 lots n. s. 85th-st., adjoining last, each 25x102, each $1,625	6,500
4 lots n. s. 85th-st., adjoining last, same size, each $1,550	6,200
1 lot n. s. of 85th-st., adjoining last, same size	1,575
4 lots n. s. of 85th-st., adjoining last, same size, each $1,550	6,200
1 lot n. e. corner of Avenue A and 85th-st., 25.8x98	4,050
1 lot e. s. of Avenue A, 25.8 ft. n. of 85th-st., 25.6x98	2,775
1 lot e. s. of Avenue A, adjoining last, 24x98x40	2,900
4 lots s. s. of 85th-st., 98 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x95, each $1,650	6,600
4 lots, s. s. of 85th-st., adjoining last, same size, each $1,675	6,700
2 lots, s. s. of 85th-st., adjoining last, same size, each $1,825	3,750
4 lots, s. s. of 85th-st., adjoining last, same size, each $1,700	6,800
2 lots, s. s. of 85th-st., adjoining last, same size, each $1,675	3,350
Gore, s. w. corner Avenue B and 84th-st., 8.10 front x110 on 84th-st., running to point	1,300

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

Lease of ground and 5 3-story brick houses known as Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33 and 35 Avenue B	$20,000
Lease of 3-story brick house and lot No. 210 3d-st. Lease expires 1st of May, 1887. Ground rent $300 per annum; lot 23.8x100	7,100
4-story brick house and lot, No. 219 West 24th-st., 250 ft. w. of 7th-av., lot 16.8x80	14,050
3-story brown stone front houses and lot No. 931 2d-av., between 49th and 50th sts.; lot 21x80	14,150
4-story brick house and lot, No. 507 West 43d-st., 141.8 ft. w. of 10th-av., 15.8x100.5	7,600
4-story brick house and lot, No. 200 West 43d-st., adjoining the above, 16.8x100.5	7,600
3-story brick building and lot, No. 1 St. John's-lane, 70 ft. n. of Beach-st.	9,000

IN BROOKLYN.

By Johnson & Miller.

Manufacturing property, known as the Williamsburg glass house, situate on the s. e. corner of Kent-av. and Taylor sts., consisting of two large brick buildings, sized respectively 40x70 and 60x90, lot 100x148.4, near Washington-av. improvement, sold for	$34,500
3-story English basement frame house, 14x36x100 ft. on the w. s. of Bedford-av., 68.3 ft. s. from Park-av.	3,000

Vacant Lots in the Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn.

1 lot on the s. e. corner of Bedford-av. and River-st., 20x85	$1,300
2 lots on Bedford-av., adjoining, same size, each	1,150
2 lots on s. s. of River-st., rear of above, 20x60, each	445
1 large gore lot with 8 feet front on Bedford-av., 125x110x12x24.6x25	725
1 lot on the south side of River-st., near Bedford-av., 20x120	525
4 lots on River-st., adjoining, 20x113, each	500
9 lots, all gores, with a front of 28.5 ft. on Flushing-av., near Bedford-av., 20.10 ft. by from 50 to 37.2 ft., each	215
1 lot on the west side of Myrtle-av., 80 ft. south of Penn-st., 20x80	870

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

Washington-square, h. and l., No. 124, 25x50x109	$27,500

By D. M. Seaman.

Lot and buildings, No. 82 Gold-st., 20xabout 60	$20,000
House and l., No. 130 West 43d-st., 21x100.5	13,500

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Allen-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 25.6x46	$34,000
Elizabeth-st., w. s., lot No. 910, 25x100	13,000
Madison-st., s. s., 186.3 ft. e. of Pike-st., 25x100	17,100
Washington-st., No. 525, 25x73	15,000
14th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 3d-av., 41.8x103.6	49,500
33d-st., s. s., 314.10 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x78.10x19.11x80.2	16,300
35th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9	3,000
36th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x98.9	50,000
37th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9	1,500
38th-st., s. s., 157 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	3,250
38th-st., s. s., 270.6 ft. e. of 10th-av., 29.6x98.9	3,825
42d-st., No. 455, (220 ft. e. of 10th-av.) 20x100.5	13,000
52d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.4	65,000
52d-st., s. s., 227 ft. e of 2d-av., 19x100.5	15,500
64th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100. 6th-av., w. s., (as widened,) 74.11 ft. s. of 136th-st., 25x75	35,000
124th-st., s. s., about 105.7 ft. w. of 1st-av., 325x100.11, mortgages and liens, $50,000	nom.
125th-st. and 9th-av., s. e. cor. 180x130.3 ft. to Manhattan-st., x180.3x52.4 9th-av. and 124th-st., n. e. cor., 36.10 ft. to Manhattan-st., x79.11x70.11	35,000
129th-st., n. s., 115 ft. e. of 4th-av., as widened, 25x99.11	13,000
Avenue D, e. s., 25 ft. s. of 11th-st., 23.4x80	6,735
8th-av., w. s., 91.7 ft. n. of 25th-st., 17.6x90	22,200
11th-av., e. s., 75 ft. s. of 45th-st., 25x100	4,800

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 317, second floor, 5 years, per year	$8,000
Division-st., No. 11½, 2 years, per year	1,700
Goerck-st., No. 105, 5 years, per year	900

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bainbridge-st., n. s., 315 ft. e. of Patchen-av., 40x100	$5,400
Carroll and Court sts., s. w. corner, 2 lots	100
Clymer-st., s. s., 84.7 ft. e. of Kent-av., 20x100	4,250
Gerry-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Harrison-av., 25x100	1,475
Harrison-st., s. s., 55.9 ft. w. of Court-st., 20x98.6, 2 lots	100
Monroe-st., s. s., 203.3 ft. w. of Bedford-st., 18.9x100	1,000
State and Bond sts., s. e. corner, 25x16	1,000
Union and Bond sts., n. e. corner, 75x20	1,100
3d-st., s. s., [illegible]	[illegible]
14th-st., n. s., [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltic-av., [illegible]	[illegible]
Evergreen-av. and Adams-st., easterly corner, 51.7x48.4x32	8,000
Fulton-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Butler-av., 25x100	750
Graham-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Cook-st., 25x100	4,000
Harrison-av., n. e. s., 45 ft. s. e. of Middleton-st., 44x100	nom.
Myrtle-av., n. s., 38.7 ft. w. of Cedar-st., 25x80.4x15x12.6x65.4	750
Pace-av., w. s., 52.9 ft. n. of Warren-st., 50x100	5,000
Ralph-av., w. s., 40 ft. n. of Madison-st., 20x80	2,000
5th-av., s. e. s., 157 ft. w. of 16th-st., 34x97.4	16,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortlandt.

Old Plantation road, s. s., adjoining J. R. Gibson's, 21 acres	$15,000

Morrisania.

Milton-st., n. e. s., 150 ft. n. w. of Cortlandt-av., 25x100	$2,000

Pelham.

Old Boston road, n. s., 616 ft. from Wolf's-lane, 4½ acres	$4,000

West Farms.

Bridge-st., w. s., adjoining Hudson River Railroad, 155x245	$1,580
Elm-st. and Oliver-av., s. w. corner, 100x124	1,000
Laurel and Brown avs., n. e. corner, 116x140	500
Madison-av., lot No. 162, Central Morrisania, 50x120 Valentine-av., e. s., lots Nos. 33 and 34 R. Bassford's property Lots 32 and 33, map of Peter Valentine's Farm	6,771
St. John's-av., e.s., 336 ft. from Laurel-av., 84x345	1,050

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

North 5th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Provost-st., 18x100	$1,500

Hudson City.

Jackson-st., n. s., lots Nos. 33 and 34, 50x103	$1,400
Vine-st., n. s., 136 ft. from Chestnut-av., 13.6x67	1,000

Hoboken.

Lot No. 17, block No. 18, Coster map	$1,500

Guttenberg.

Franklin-st., n. s., lot No. 868, block No. 16, map Guttenberg, 25x100	$312

Kearney.

Jerolomon-st., s. s., 150 ft. from Mulford-st., 50x100	$650

West Hoboken.

Hague-st., n. s., 124 ft. w. of West-st., 25x100	$100

Bergen.

Lexington-av., s. s., lot No. 72, block No. 2, 50x100	$1,200

North Bergen.

Kossuth-st., w. s., lots Nos. 478, 479, 480, map Hudson County Real Estate Company	$1,075

Union.

Lot No. 907, block No. 16, Weehawken Ferry Association, 25x100	$200

Essex.

Broad-st., w. s., 23 ft. s. of W. King's property, 18.6x15x39.7	$13,000
Broad-st., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Clark-st., 23x80	7,250
Court-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of South 9th-st., 25x100	850
Holland and Gold sts., n. e. corner, 50x100	2,800
Morris Railroad-av., n. s., 245 ft. from High-st., 30x95.9	1,428
New-st., s. s., 25 ft. s. of South Essex-st., 25x83	8,000
Orange and Gold sts., n. e. corner, 50x100	8,000
Park-place, e. s., 86 ft. s. of No. 52 Park-place, 46x172x43x104.9x9.11	68,000
Summer-av., w. s., 300 ft. s. of 4th-av., 53.4x98.5	1,000
A. Peloubet to L. Meyer, 16 16-100 acres salt meadow	1,400

Belleville.

C. Kamlahs to New-York Coöperative Lot Association, 73 lots	$5,100

East Orange.

Sterling-st., w. s. 355 ft. n. of Sussex-av., 150x266	$4,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—NO. 30 UNION-square; a four-story high-stoop extra-sized house. The house has been papered, painted and completely overhauled during the past few months; plumbing, roof, gutters, sewerage, &c., &c., all in order; gas fixtures throughout; has not been occupied since repaired and painted, and can be had on short notice, for three or five years, with good security. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRABLE four-story high-stoop dwelling house No. 115 East 39th-st., near Park-av.; is in good order and ready for immediate use. Apply to EDWARD SIMPSON, No. 167 Front-st.

HOTEL.—A RARE CHANCE IS NOW OFFERED.—For sale, the furniture and a five-years' lease, with privilege of renewal, of a first-class hotel, long established and doing a profitable business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SOME VERY CHEAP HOUSES, desirably located, both brick and brown-stone fronts, with all improvements, at from $10,000 to $50,000. For further particulars apply to up-town offices of WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 1,302 Broadway, and No. 595 6th-av.

CENTRAL PARK — LARGE MODERN brown-stone dwelling, (fine view,) for sale low or to lease. Large dwellings on Madison-av., 42d, 56th and 57th sts. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house on 37th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE LARGE four-story brown-stone house No. 15 East 38th-st., with mirrors and gas fixtures. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME brown-stone-front house, four stories. Apply at No. 306 West 58th-st., of the owner, A. M. C., and secure a bargain.

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS SEND YOUR orders to O. Holden, Notary, &c., 131 West 49th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

WATER-FRONT PROPERTY AT Brooklyn for sale.—One-half the block, corner of Plymouth and Adams-sts., with right of filling out to bulkhead line; pier now built 340x50 feet; also storage sheds, covering one-half the property, with scales and railway track. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FINE FURNISHED BROWN-STONE residence; best neighborhood, Brooklyn; price low. Owner at No. 142 East 23d-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RUTHERFURD PARK,

N. J. The most beautiful, healthy and accessible suburb of New-York.

SUPERIOR BUILDING SITES

For Sale on Rutherfurd Heights,

100 feet above tide water, overlooking the Passaic River and valley, and equidistant from the Delaware and Lackawanna and Erie Railroads. Luxurious accommodations at all hours in 40 minutes,

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

H. A. BAKER, Civil Engineer at Rutherfurd Park, or GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, New-York.

IOWA FARMS.

The Des Moines Valley Railroad Company will shortly bring into market

466,000 ACRES

of choice lands in the State of Iowa, mostly lying in and along the Des Moines Valley. Agents for colonies and all others, desiring to secure good lands, can communicate with the undersigned at the Company's office, No. 19 Broad-st., and with A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary of the Company, at Keokuk, Iowa. Long credits given to actual settlers. The Land Grant Bonds of the Company will be received at par in payment for lands sold.

D. W. KILBOURNE,

PRESIDENT DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD,

NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

A BARGAIN.—A NEAT TWO-STORY RESIDENCE, with extension, very pleasantly located in Bloomfield, N. J., twelve miles from the City, near the depot, and convenient to churches, schools, &c.; $7,500; furniture if desired. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A TRACT OF LAND COMPRISING about 1,500 acres, situated in Ocean County, N. J., within three miles of numerous thriving villages and traversed by a railway, with station adjoining, advantageously located, elevated and well watered, abounding in bricks, fire clay, cranberry soil, and partly covered with sixteen years' growth of young timber, is now offered at a great bargain for cash, viz.: $12,500 for the tract; land of the same quality in the immediate vicinity and adjoining is held at $20 and $25 an acre. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF CHESHIRE, Conn., 15 miles from New-Haven, and 3½ hours' ride by rail from New-York, a gentleman's residence, consisting of a large two-story frame house, containing eighteen rooms, well and substantially finished, barns, stables, carriage house, &c., and 9 acres of ground, handsomely laid out in lawn, garden, fruit, &c.; for sale at a bargain. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MADISON, MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.—Real estate for sale, forty farms, 10 to 287 acres each; nine beautiful country seats, 3 to 12 acres each; village houses with gardens attached, beautiful sites for improvement, &c., &c. S. D. HUNTING, Real Estate Agent, near the depot.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGES ON THE seashore for sale or to rent furnished for the coming season; also, very desirable places within half a mile of the sea with acres of ground attached, and unimproved plots well located for investment or building purposes for sale. FRANK G. BROWN, No. 59 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RYE, Westchester County, two beautiful cottages, delightfully situated, directly on the Sound, with splendid scenery and bathing; also, some unimproved property in the vicinity. Apply to ROBERT STUYVESANT, No. 3 Wall-st.

TO LEASE FOR THREE YEARS.—House, fifteen rooms and five acres of land, on the sea shore, [illegible] Island; fishing, bathing and yachting at the door. [illegible] per annum. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A THREE-[illegible]

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, BEAUtifully situated on the Passaic River, opposite Belleville, N. J. The house contains from 15 to 18 rooms; has a furnace, water closet, laundry, &c.; attached are from two to ten acres of land, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; garden, carriage house and barn, &c., &c.; both well and running water on the place; location from 45 minutes to one hour from New-York. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, No. 194 East 10th-st., New-York.

TO LET AT PATERSON, N. J., A large frame dwelling, containing fourteen or fifteen rooms, with stable and about three acres of lawn attached; gas and water in the house; situate on York-av., about fifteen minutes' walk from the depot; rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to JOHN J. BROWN, First National Bank, Paterson, N. J.

HOUSES TO RENT ON 5TH-AV., 37TH, 34th, 31st, 22d sts., Lafayette-place, St. Mark's-place, &c., both furnished and unfurnished, at from $1,650 to $6,000 a year. Apply to up town offices of WM. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 1,302 Broadway and No. 595 6th-av.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—TO RENT—Three first-class brick villas, adapted for Winter and Summer; one furnished; gas, water, &c.; stables; fruit and vegetable gardens; thirty-five minutes' of Wall-st. C. K. HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, No. 155 East 30th-st., with all modern improvements, between 3d and Lexington avs. For terms and permit inquire of G. G. YVELIN, No. 206 Fulton-st.

TO LET—AT EAST ORANGE, N. J.—A COTtage, containing 8 rooms, pleasantly located near depot; fifty minutes from New-York; fine garden; plenty of fruit; rent, $500. Apply to E. S. POUCHER, No. 378 Broadway, corner of White-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house; all improvements; 46th-st.; good neighborhood. Address ALEXANDER, No. 82 Beaver-st.

TO LET—ON 22D-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., A three-story high-stoop brick house; twelve rooms and modern improvements; 21x46x98; possession May 1. For terms and permit apply at store 876 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY, 1870, THE STORE No. 5 State-st., now occupied as a flour store by Messrs. Isaac H. Reed & Co.; also, the dwelling house with twelve lots of land lying between Avenue B and the East River, and being the entire front on that river between 82d and 83d sts., the house is supplied with gas and Croton water, has twenty-four rooms in it, and is now occupied by the Presbyterian Woman's Aid Society. Apply at No. 32 East 10th-st., to GEO. JONES.

TO LET—THE LARGE IRON BUILDING, 63x100, five stories high, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., now occupied by Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. Apply on the premises or to A. L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st. Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co. will remove to No. 686 Broadway before May 1.

STORES AND WHARF AT BROOKlyn to rent from 1st May next.—Five substantial brick stores, each 26¼ by 75 feet, corner Pearl and John sts., and the wharf from Pearl to Jay-st., together or separately, suitable for storage or manufacturing purposes. Apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL, No. 30 Broadway.

TO LET, THE MURRAY HILL MARket, No. 452 4th-av., near 32d-st.—This is the best market stand on 4th-av.; it commands all the custom on Murray Hill; the present tenant has made a large fortune out of this market. Inquire of N. S. PIKE, No. 435 4th-av.

TO LET—THREE UPPER FLOORS, NO. 929 Broadway, corner 22d-st., 21x73. Admirably fitted for a school, its present use. Rent $1,600. Apply to JOHN M. CLARK, No. 63 Lexington-av.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

STABLE AND COTTAGE TO LET at No. 227 9th-st. Apply at No. 82 Beekman-st., or at No. 36 Stuyvesant-st.

STABLE TO RENT—IN 41ST-ST., NEAR 5th-av. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE FOR THE SUMMER months, for eight persons, with servants, within three-quarters of an hour of the City by rail or boat; a place near the water preferred; must have a stable and coachhouse attached, and be furnished throughout. Address Post Office Box No. 2,694, stating terms and full particulars.

WANTED—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, on Staten Island, (New-Brighton on the terrace preferred,) or on the Sound, a comfortable furnished house, with modern improvements; stable, grounds, &c. Address, with full particulars, G., Box No. 2,407 Post Office.

WANTED—BETWEEN 14TH AND 30TH sts., 3d and 7th avs., a four-story brown-stone high-stoop house; rent not to exceed $2,500. G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine-st.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE near the City. Address, giving particulars, HOUSE, Box No. 402 New-York Post Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE, BARN AND FORTY-FIVE BUILDING LOTS, ON SAMUEL, CATHARINE AND ANN STS., IN THE VILLAGE OF WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., AT AUCTION, IN PARCELS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

EVERY LOT PUT UP WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 3, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, (Trinity Building,) No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

SAMUEL-ST.—Two-story and attic frame dwelling, filled in with brick, about 36x36, and plot of ground, on the northerly side of Samuel-st., adjoining the property of the Presbyterian Church on the west; pleasantly located. Also, a good barn, about 25x31. Good well and cistern on the premises.

SAMUEL, CATHARINE AND ANN STS.—About forty building plots, comprising about 1½ city lots each, pleasantly located on said streets, and well calculated for immediate improvement.

This property is well located on high ground, in the immediate vicinity of good improvements, and only about 100 yards from the Southern Boulevard, affording an easy and pleasant drive to the City. Perfectly healthy, easy of access by the Harlem Railroad to Tremont or Fordham, from which it is distant less than one mile.

Stages from West Farms connect with the cars for New-York at Tremont. The site of the proposed depot of the Portchester Railroad is within half a mile of this property. This road will offer additional facility for communication with the City.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.

Maps of the property and full particulars can be had at the office of Messrs. HERRING & HALL, Morris-st., (near the railroad depot,) Tremont, or of the auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE BOWERY, PELL, CANAL, RIVINGTON, CLINTON, WEST 41ST AND 47TH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Ferdinand Reed and Lewis B. Reed, Jr., executors of Lewis B. Reed, deceased:

BOWERY.—Three lots and the buildings on southwest corner of Bowery and Pell sts., Nos. 14, 16 and 18; together 75x100 feet.

PELL-ST.—Lot of land and buildings, adjoining the above, on the rear, known as No. 9; 25x94 feet.

CANAL-ST.—Two lots and buildings on south side of Canal-st., between Chrystie and Forsyth sts., Nos. 114 and 116; each 20x50 feet.

RIVINGTON-ST.—Southwest corner of Clinton-st., lot and buildings; 25x100 feet.

WEST 41ST-ST.—Six lots and buildings on south side of West 41st-st., 100 feet west of 7th-av.; together 136x98.9 feet.

WEST 47TH-ST.—First-class four-story brown-stone house, between 5th and 6th avs., No. 60; all modern improvements; frescoed and in perfect order; house 21x50; lot 100 feet 5 inches.

Book maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES ON WEST 15th-st., at auction.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 15TH-ST.—The four first-class four-story brick houses and lots situate on the north side of West 15th-st., commencing 207 feet west of 7th-av., and known as Nos. 217, 219, 221 and 223 West 15th-st. The houses are 42 feet deep, have Philadelphia brick fronts and brown-stone trimmings, and contain all the modern improvements. To those wishing to obtain substantially-built and convenient houses, in a desirable location, this sale will offer a rare opportunity.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY and twenty-one vacant lots, in Brooklyn, to be sold at auction on THURSDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. The first-class three-story brick dwelling, No. 26 Lafayette-av., between Raymond and St. Felix sts., all the modern improvements; also, two-story and basement new brick house and lot on Heyward-st., between Lee and Marcy avs., all the modern improvements; also, on account of former purchaser, eleven valuable lots on the south side of Bergen-st., between 5th and Flatbush avs.; also, ten lots and gores on Bergen-st., between Classon and Franklin avs. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—THREE LOTS, NORTH-EAST CORNER OF MADISON-AV. AND 74TH-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 4, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

MADISON-AV.—Three lots on the northeast corner of 74th-st., corner lot 26.8x100, inside lot 25.6x100, street lot 25x102.2 feet. Madison-av. and 74th-st. are both sewered and assessments paid. These lots, being about 12 feet below the grade, are ready for building, requiring no excavation.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1870, AT 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of James Maurice, Esq., referee, Nos. 79 and 81 Cortlandt-st., on the southeast corner of West-st.

Also, No. 71 Cortlandt-st.

Also, Nos. 164 and 166 Washington-st.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Sale without reservation.

Maps and particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. [illegible] Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8. [illegible]

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 51 WEST 39TH-ST., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 4, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

WEST 39TH-ST.—The handsome first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house and lot, No. 51 West 39th-st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. House 21.6x60 feet; has party walls both sides; all in good order. Lot 21.6x98.9 feet.

Fifty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF MISSOURI.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

OF

DAVIESS COUNTY.

INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY ON THE FIRST DAYS OF JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

THESE BONDS HAVE TWENTY YEARS TO RUN FROM JULY 1, 1869.

THE COUNTY HAS ISSUED $150,000 WHICH CONSTITUTES ENTIRE DEBT.

THE ASSESSED VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN THE COUNTY AT LAST ASSESSMENT (YEAR 1868) WAS UPWARDS OF $3,600,000, WHICH IS INTENDED TO BE PLACED AT ABOUT ONE-HALF ITS ACTUAL VALUE. THUS THERE IS **OVER $7,000,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY** LIABLE FOR A DEBT OF $150,000.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THESE BONDS **AT 68 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.** AT THIS PRICE THEY PAY OVER **TWELVE PER CENT.** UPON THE INVESTMENT.

ANY FURTHER INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

JOHNSON & DAY,

BANKERS,

NO. 30 BROADWAY.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1888. Interest payable semi-annually at the Bank of America, in this City. For sale by

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,

No. 40 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1870.

Having misunderstood the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury, as received yesterday, I modify my announcement then made, and now give notice that during the month of March, 1870, I will receive bids for Gold as follows:

WEDNESDAY, March 9—One million dollars.

WEDNESDAY, March 23—One million dollars.

And offers of Bonds as follows:

WEDNESDAY, March 2—One million dollars, (Sinking Fund.)

THURSDAY, March 10—One million dollars, (Special Purchase.)

WEDNESDAY, March 16—One million dollars, (Sinking Fund.)

THURSDAY, March, 24—One million dollars, (Special Purchase.)

WEDNESDAY, March 30—One million dollars, (Sinking Fund.)

They will be in accordance with regulations heretofore observed. A certified check for five per cent. of bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, each day specified. The Treasury may at its option accept offers of bonds in excess of one million. Further particulars can be had at this office.

CHARLES J. FOLGER,
Assistant Treasurer.

MACOUPIN COUNTY

10 PER CENT. BONDS.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,

ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

We offer for sale $150,000

FIRST MORTGAGE

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

SELMA, MARION AND MEMPHIS RAILROAD COMPANY,

Indorsed by the State of Alabama.

The bonds are issued upon each section of the road only as the same is completed and in successful operation as a first-class road. The State indorsement can only be obtained by full compliance with these terms. The provisions of the law on this point are of the most stringent character.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	JAMES H. BANKER, Bank of New-York.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.

D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

NOTICE.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, SOUTHERN BRANCH,

NEOSHO VALLEY RAILROAD, KANSAS.

Pursuant to the deed of trust made to us by the above-named Company, under date of Nov. 14, 1868, to secure the payment of the mortgage bonds therein described by the mortgage, among other things of about 1,300,000 acres of land.

We hereby give notice to the holders of bonds under said mortgage that we are now prepared to redeem thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars of said bonds with money derived from the sale of lands embraced in said mortgage; that we will receive offers for the sale to us of said bonds to the amount of $30,000 until and including the 31st day of March, 1870, at our office, No. 23 William-st., Room No. 1, City of New-York.

RUSSELL SAGE,
N. A. COWDREY, Trustees.

FEB. 12, 1870.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS

AT 95,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.,

FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE, AND PROTECTED BY A

LIBERAL SINKING FUND.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON.

PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN 50 YEARS.

TRUSTEES.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

CHAS. L. FROST, President, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

THESE BONDS, AT PRESENT PRICE OF GOLD, YIELD OVER 9 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND AS AN INVESTMENT THEY ARE FULLY AS SECURE AS UNITED STATES 5-20s, WHICH NOW ONLY PAY 6¼ PER CENT. IN CURRENCY.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The Agents of this Loan have to announce that they have only on hand $300,000 of the $6,500,000 Gold Land Grant Bonds,

which they offer at the original price

The work on the road has been rapidly pushed forward, 50 miles having been built since the loan was offered. This makes the whole line 455 miles. It is graded to the 487th mile post west from Kansas City. This loan is a mortgage upon the whole line. Upon the extension to Denver City it is a first mortgage.

The Kansas Pacific Railway

Is Now in Successful Operation for 455 Miles,

and its business for 1869 shows a degree of unexpected prosperity. The following is a summary:

Earnings from freight	$1,500,419 37
Earnings from passengers and mail	717,521 19
Earnings from miscellaneous sources	7,909 65
Total	$2,225,850 11
Total expenses	1,386,180 02
Net earnings	$839,670 09

The vast land grant and the rapid sales of the lands to settlers give the bond additional value. Out of its Kansas lands the Company in 1869 sold 382,745 acres of lands for $1,129,042 57, at an average price of $2 95 per acre. Part of this sum was in notes and obligations, so that from land sales alone the Company really earned in money $246,950 22.

The aggregate receipts of the year's business are as follows:

Railway earnings (net)	$839,670 09
Profit from lands (net)	246,950 22
Total	$1,086,620 31

The agents will furnish maps, circulars and pamphlets on application, and give all information. They recommend this bond as an especially good security for insurance and trust companies. Address

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y,

No. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ISSUE OF

$1,500,000

BY THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of	$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at	4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds	1,500,000
Total	$15,500,000

Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the

MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,

and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for

TRAVELERS,

Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through

DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,

NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO.,
NOS. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1870.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the Company, in New-York, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of considering the question of a sale of the property of the Company to the Maryland Coal Company, and for the transaction of such other business as shall be brought before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 26 to March 8, 1870, inclusive.

By order of the Board.

H. CONRAD, President.

F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

J. M. WEITH & ARENTS.

DEALERS IN SOUTHERN SECURITIES,

NO. 9 NEW-ST.

Will pay the highest market rates for Mobile and Ohio Sterling and Interest Bonds; Second Mortgage Bonds, past due, Coupons and Stock; Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Bonds; Columbia and Augusta City Bonds; Georgia Railroad Bonds and Stock; East Tennessee and Georgia Bonds; Memphis and Charleston First and Second Mortgage Bonds; Montgomery and West Point First Mortgage Bonds; Atlanta City 8 per cent. Bonds; Savannah City 7s; Memphis City past due Coupons; Virginia Deferred Coupons.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 122 BOWERY AND NO. 390 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company will be held at the office, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 10, 1870. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WM. P. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 163 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, March 8. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

ALL BONDS AND INTEREST DUE [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE AT 87½ AND INTEREST.

LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.

The road is completed and fully equipped at an actual cost of over

$16,000,000,

and has been paying dividends of 7 and 8 per cent. for the past eight years.

$1,200,000 OF THESE BONDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED, (ONE PARTY TAKING $500,000 FOR A PERMANENT INVESTMENT,) AND WE HAVE BUT $1,000,000 ON HAND, WHICH WE OFFER TO INVESTORS AS IN ALL RESPECTS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

J. B. ALEXANDER, No. 19 Nassau-st.,

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.,

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1870.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1870, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., to approve or reject a contract with the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and for such other business as may come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of the capital stock of the Company will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City, at 2 o'clock P. M., March 1, 1870, and remain closed until the morning of March 11, 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

LACKAWANA BUILDINGS,
OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors will be held at the Company's office, Peoria, Ill., March 15, at 12 o'clock. The voting bond registry and stock books will be closed March 10, and reopened March 20. Per order.

THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

The coupons due March 1, 1870, on the ten per cent. income bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be paid, less Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the Company in Boston, and at the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co., in New-York. JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1870.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE bonds of the Columbus and Indiana Central Railway Company, due March 1, will be paid (less Government tax) at the St. Nicholas National Bank.

B. E. SMITH, President.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 1[illegible], 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, due March 1, 1870, will be paid less United States tax, on and after date, on presentation at the banking house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

LEWIS OWEN, President.

ROOM NO. 46 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Ebervale Coal Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after March 5. Transfer books closed from March 1 to 7. G. LEE STOUT, Treasurer.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28, 1870.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS of the European and North American Railway Company, due 1st March prox., will be paid in gold, free from Government tax, at the St. Nicholas National Bank. N. WOODS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day, a Dividend was declared of Five per Cent. and Government tax, payable on and after the 11th instant. A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.

Six per cent. from $5 to $5,000.

Assets, **$5,931,230 59.**

Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Interest dated from the 1st of each month.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. **396** and **398** Canal-st., corner Laight-st.

SIX PER CENT. interest on **$5** to **$5,000.**

ASSETS, **$7,099,448 09.**

N. J. HAINES,	JOHN MCLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK,	G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents.	T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.

FISHER & BIRD,

NOS. 97 TO 105 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE works, formerly No. 52 1st-av., now Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st-st., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, tiles, wainscoting, interior designs at greatly reduced prices.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NOTICE.—ON ASH WEDNESDAY, THE 2d inst., there will be divine service at the Church of the Atonement, on Madison-av., corner of 28th-st., in the morning at 10½, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock, with sermons at both services. Strangers are affectionately invited to attend.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO HOTEL MEN.—WANTED, A PARTY with capital to take a joint interest in valuable mineral springs and hotel property in this State, in complete order and admirably located for immediate and highly remunerative business. B. F. COOK, No. 176 Broadway.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works

have for SALE at their shops, foot of East 12th-st., New-York, an assortment of machinery, lathes, tools, &c., suitable for making marine engines, [illegible] tools for all kinds of machine work.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

IRON WORKS.

All kinds of cast and wrought iron work for building. Counting house and warerooms,

NOS. 139 AND 143 CENTRE-ST.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES C. WEBB and THOMAS H. TAYLOR, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles C. Webb, of the City of New-York, and Thomas H. Taylor, of the City of Brooklyn, [illegible] of New-York, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of March, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the [illegible] day of March, 1870.

m2-law3wW*

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

MACHINERY.

FIVE STEAM EXCAVATORS FOR sale, all in good order. Also, [illegible] N. C. MUNSON [illegible]

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Mar. 5
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, Mar. 19
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, April 2
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, April 16

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Calabria, Wed'sd'y, M'ch 2	Palmyra, Thurs'y, M'ch 17
Aleppo, Thursd'y, M'ch 3	Nemesis, Wednes., M'ch 23
Russia, Wednesday, M'ch 9	Tripoli, Thursday, M'ch 24
Marathon, Thurs., M'ch 10	China, Wedn'day, M'ch 30
Samaria, Wednes., M'ch 16	Siberia, Thursday, M'ch 31

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.......................$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Mar. 5, 8 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Mar. 8, 10 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Mar. 12, 12 M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Mar. 19, 7 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Captain CUTTING.........March 2, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN..........Mar. 9, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS..Mar. 16, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Captain GUARD....Mar. 23, at 11 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH.Mar. 30, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE....April 6, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE

Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:

EUROPA.......March 5	AUSTRALIA....March 26
INDIA.........March 12	ANGLIA..........April 2
CAMBRIA......March 19	BRITANNIA.....April 9

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.

Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.

Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $34.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, March 5, at 8 A. M.
FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, March 12, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.

Prepaid steerage from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $34 currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MARCH 5—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain COMSTOCK.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

Freight for HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, March 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, March 3.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAM, March 10.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE, March 17.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, JR., President, No. 5 Bowling green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, March 3, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 5, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, March 5, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Captain M. R. GREENE, March 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, March 19.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, April 2.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, EDWARD WHITEHURST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, March 5, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue [illegible], near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP FLAG, Captain LIMEBURNER.

On SATURDAY, March 5, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to
R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY, Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)
NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st. 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, No. 96 Chambers-st. and No. 77 Reade-st.—Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE, BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, on WEDNESDAY, March 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 236 East 31st-st. HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, &c.—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood parlor suite in blue and gold figured brocatel, rosewood marble-top centre table, black-walnut corner etageres, decorated vase, bronze clock, gilt-frame oil paintings, lace window curtains, black-walnut bookcase, mahogany side and arm chairs in haircloth, black-walnut hall stand, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c., carved black-walnut buffet, black-walnut extension table, black-walnut cane-seat chairs, china crockery, glass and silver-plated ware, black-walnut and gilt-frame engravings, &c., &c.; also kitchen furniture.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—This day, WEDNESDAY, March 2, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 3 East River:

3,500 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,180 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo brig *O. C. Clary*, from Palermo.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, }
COLUMBIA, Jan. 26, 1870. }

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 30th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, that is to say, $42,000 cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with assured personal security and mortgage of the premises. GEORGE W. WATERMAN, Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, }
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., }
NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 24, 1870. }

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCtion on MONDAY, March 28, 1870, at 12 M., at Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, New-York Harbor, nine one-story frame buildings of the following dimensions:

One 20 feet wide by 37 feet deep.
One 18¼ feet wide by 62 feet deep.
One 15½ feet wide by 71½ feet deep.
Three 18 feet wide by 81 feet deep.
Three 18½ feet wide by 78 feet deep.

The buildings must be removed within ten days after the sale.

Terms cash, in United States Treasury notes.

By order of
Brevet Major-General RUFUS INGALLS,
Assistant Quartermaster General.
By WILLIAM T. HOWELL,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

REWARDS.

$5,000 REWARD.

The undersigned, having been advised of the loss in London of the following Bank of England notes, the payment of which has been stopped, viz.:

Eight of £1,000 each, dated Oct. 28, 1868, Nos. 82,305, 82,306, 82,307, 82,308, 82,542, 82,543, 82,544, 82,545.
One of £500, dated Nov. 27, 1868, No. 99,383.
Three of £300 each, dated July 12, 1869, Nos. 22,418, 20,991, 20,992.
One of £200, dated Aug. 11, 1869, No. 29,713.
One of £100, dated Sept. 10, 1869, No. 66,693.
Four of £50 each, dated Dec. 9, 1869, Nos. 26,513, 16,836 31,571, 13,162.
Two of £20 each, dated Dec. 8, 1869, Nos. 99,255, 82,140.
One of £10, dated Oct. 6, 1869, No. 60,624.

Will pay the above reward for the return to them of said notes, or proportionately for any part thereof.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

$5,000 REWARD,

The Bar Association of the City of New-York hereby offer a reward of $5,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who, on the night of the 12th inst., committed a murderous assault upon DORMAN B. EATON, Esq. Said reward to be payable only on conviction.

By order of the Executive Committee.
HENRY NICOLL, Chairman.
WM. G. CHOATE, Secretary.
Dated New-York, Feb. 28, 1870.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook; lately arrived from Dublin; has long and satisfactory testimonials for the faithful discharge of her duties, and reference for character to the first ladies in New-York. Address M. A. F., No. 242 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 209 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable industrious girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; will be found a competent, economical and reliable servant; best references; either City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as laundress; is an excellent servant; very obliging, and a thorough laundress; French fluting and ladies' fine muslins done up in the best manner; has the best City testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMberwork and waiting, or waiting, in a private family; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; four years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 488 2d-av., between 27th and 28th sts., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant English woman as nurse; is a good plain seamstress; understands the care of an infant thoroughly; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND economical woman, a situation as cook in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 105 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO PROTestant girls, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing, both wishing a home together in a small family. To be seen for two days at No. 161 West 29th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; thoroughly understands her business; has best City reference. Call at No. 119 West 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 449 West 40th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, not long from the old country, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has taken lessons on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 327 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, a situation as thorough chambermaid in a private family; is a good plain sewer; no objections to the country; City references. Call for two days at No. 353 Bleecker-st., near Charles; ring second bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to do the general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good references. Call for two days at No. 306 East 60th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing in a small private family; is a good baker; can give best City reference. Call at No. 132 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL A situation as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly competent, and has best City reference from her last place. Call at or address No. 331 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY respectable young woman as cook; understands all English and American cooking; meats, game, pastry, creams; a good baker, &c.; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av., old No. 329.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands the best of English and French cooking; also, boning and larding; will do the marketing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A REspectable young woman as first-class cook; would have no objection to do coarse washing if required; first-class City reference. Call at No. 106 West 20th-st., near 7th-av., in the rear, in the bakery.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE AND EFFIcient young woman a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; cut, fit and operate on machines; good dressmaker, dress hair, &c.; City or country; has the best City testimonials. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations, one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and to do sewing, or as nurse. Can be seen for two days at No. 59 1st-av., near 4th-st., Room No. 11.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, and can be well recommended by her last employer. Call at 299½ 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant English girl as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 114 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 678 2d-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOman, Protestant, a situation as good cook and washer and ironer; City reference from last place. Can be seen at New-Haven Depot, 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT PROTESTANT German girl, a place as chambermaid, waitress, nurse, seamstress, or for housework in a small family. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as good cook, good washer and ironer in a small private family; good City references. Call at No. 344 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid; is willing to assist in the washing; best City references. Apply at No. 141 East 13th-st., rear room, No. 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as plain cook in a small private family; will assist in coarse washing. Apply at No. 590 3d-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook; is a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 417 East 17th-st., fourth floor front, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; can do all kinds of family washing and French fluting; best City references. Call at No. 163 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced waitress; can take the place of a man; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 426 4th-av., one door from 29th-st., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress in a private family; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH DRESSmaker, with first-class references, engagements by the day or week. Address DRESSMAKER, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 308 West 14th-st. from 10 till 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER WHO IS a perfect fitter, employment to go out by the day in families. Address 246 East 10th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 First-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, with good references, a situation in a private family. Apply at No. 4.5 5th-av., corner 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, COPYING TO DO at home. Address F. C., Box No. 218 Post Office.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN AND WIFE, without incumbrance, recently arrived from the old country, a permanent situation; the man is a careful driver, thoroughly skilled in the care and treatment of horses; wife would take charge of a small dairy and make herself generally useful; first-class references for honesty, sobriety and capabilities. Address J. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH married man as gardener; no children; understands the vegetable and fruit raising; no objection to taking care of a farm for which he is fully competent; well recommended from previous employers. Address J. M., Portchester, N. Y.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man, who has a practical knowledge of everything belonging to the business, both under glass and out of doors; has the best of City reference from former employers. Address W. G., seed store, No. 876 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; greenhouses and graperies under glass and out doors; can be highly recommended. Address J. S. R., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable young man; is a good groom and careful driver; is a good milker, and is not afraid of work; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address P. C., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO ASSIST IN gardening by a married man; understands horses and can act as coachman if required; best City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen till suited at No. 139 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman; understands fully the care and treatment of horses; is a good City driver; has good City reference. Address B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXPErience, who thoroughly understands his business, a situation as coachman and groom; can clip and singe; best City reference. Call Wednesday at No. 11 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man in the country; is a good plain gardener; understands the care of horses; can milk and is generally useful about a gentleman's place. Address M. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man; thoroughly understands his business; would take charge of a gentleman's place and keep it in perfect order; good reference given. Address G., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man; understands his business in all respects; can give the best of City reference. Address M. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; understands his duties thoroughly; has City reference. Address HENRY, Box No. 2[illegible] *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a married man, no children; understands his business thoroughly in both branches; is reliable and will make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address T. R., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant single man, as gardener and florist; understands gardening in all branches; also hot and cold grapery; good testimonials. Address J. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business; a good driver and excellent groom; sober, honest and industrious; has the best of City references. Address L., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom; would assist in garden if required; country preferred; four years' reference from last place. Address S. Q., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single young man, a Protestant; understands gardening and all its branches; has ten years' experience, and good reference. Address S. S., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Scotchman, married; understands the business thoroughly, greenhouses, graperies, and has three years' reference from last employer. Address THOMAS, No. 38 Great Jones-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man, an Englishman; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; can give the best of reference. Call on or address J. B., at seed store, No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER OR vegetable gardener by a married man; no children; good City reference. Address N. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of reference (four years) from his last place. Address J. W., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend, for the last four years. Address T. R., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER; two years' good City reference; is a Protestant; a permanent situation very desirable. Address T. D. A., No. 409 East 12th-st., bakery store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman or groom; no objection to go a short distance into the country; has good references. Address T. D., Box 200 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY THE SUBscriber, a young man anxious to travel, as companion or secretary to some gentleman going South, to California, China or to Europe; references unexceptionable. Address "TOURIST," Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A NUMBER OF SUPERIOR French, English, American, Irish, German nurses, seamstresses, chambermaids, cooks, laundresses, waitresses, and all good girls and women, suited in excellent situations at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWENTY-five experienced paper-box makers; some for collar-box work, and some for square work; steady employment all the year. Inquire at No. 11 East Broadway, Wednesday, March 2, from 8 to 10 A. M.

WANTED—A GERMAN LADY'S MAID, A lady teacher of German, chambermaid, nurse and cook. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A MAN WAITER WHO CAN bring City reference. Apply at No. 23 West 17th-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

AT BEDELL'S—NO. 340 4TH-AV., CORNER 25th-st., excellent situations open for all good servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

WANTED—A PRIVATE WAITERMAN, GERman, English, colored or Protestant; references required. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL COOKS, CHAMBERmaids and laundresses, &c., immediately. Apply at RICHEY'S Employment Exchange, No. 308 4th-av.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

WHOLESALE.

ENGLISH DRESS GOODS,
FRENCH DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
GARMENTS,
HOSIERY,
CLOTHS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
LINENS,
WHITE GOODS.

All our Various DEPARTMENTS replete with NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS, at Prices Corresponding to the DECLINE IN GOLD.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

CANAL, MERCER AND HOWARD STS.

DOWN-TOWN RETAIL DRY GOODS

STORE, NO. 12 VESEY-ST.,
Next to the Astor House.

New Goods received from the late auctions. Superb Black Silks at very great bargains. Dress Goods in great variety, Black double warp Poplin Alpacas, Black Tamaise, Empress Cloths, Chene Poplins, Black and White and Fancy Colored Plaid Goods, Linen Damasks, Napkins, Doylies, Huckabucks, Towels, Flannels of all kinds, Sheetings and Shirtings, Hosiery of all kinds, Fancy Cassimeres, Black Doeskins, Black and Colored Cloths. All at the very lowest prices.

All Goods guaranteed satisfactory, or the money returned.

CO-OPERATIVE RETAL DRY GOODS STORE, No. 12 Vesey-st.

MILLINERY.

GREAT EXCITEMENT ALL THIS week at Mme. BINNS' Millinery, No. 773 Broadway, opposite Stewart's; ladies will do well to call; all kinds of Round Hats and Bonnets, Flowers, &c., selling at half price; also, a large assortment of Mourning Bonnets.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Lexington-avenue, from Sixty-sixth-street to Ninety-seventh-street, in the City of New-York.—We the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to George B. Van Brunt, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in this City, on or before the 8th day of March, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 8th day of March, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock M. Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 19th day of March, 1870. Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land in the City of New-York, situate, bounded, and contained within the following limits, that is to say, on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant two hundred and two feet and six inches easterly from the easterly side thereof; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant two hundred and ten feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; on the north by the centre line of Ninety-eighth-street; and on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets. Also, all those other lots, pieces or parcels of land in said city, bounded and contained as follows: on the north by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets; on the south by the northerly side of Twenty-third-street; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant three hundred and twenty feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; and on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant three hundred and five feet easterly from the easterly side thereof. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court House, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of March, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1870.

GEORGE B. VAN BRUNT, }
ALEXANDER FREAR, } Commissioners.
HUGH SMITH, }

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN A. FLENDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of Susette Flender, No. 257 West 31st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 14, 1870. HENRY C. FLENDER, Administrator. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NINTH WEEK.

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
EDWIN BOOTH,
AS
HAMLET.

NINTH HAMLET MATINEE,
On SATURDAY, March 5, at 1.

Please take Notice—The Curtain rises precisely at 7¾.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 5,
EMMA WALLER,
AS
BIANCA,
In Rev. H. H. Milman's Tragedy, in five acts, of
FAZIO.

For the better accommodation of the public the box sheet will be open TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE, at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, MARCH 2.
MR. LESTER WALLACK
AND HIS UNRIVALED COMPANY,
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,
In Robertson's Military Drama, of
"OURS." | TO-NIGHT ONLY. | "OURS."
"OURS." | | "OURS."
HUGH CHALCOTE....MR. LESTER WALLACK
COLONEL SHENDRYN..........JOHN GILBERT
SERGEANT JONES..........J. C. WILLIAMSON
LIEUTENANT McANGUS McALLISTER..................B. T. RINGGOLD
PRINCE PEROOSKY..................ROCKWELL
MAJOR TAMPREY.....................T. OWENS
BRADLEY......................................PECK
MARY NETLEY.........MISS BLANCHE GREY
LADY SHENDRYN..........MISS E. MESTAYER
BLANCHE HAYE.........MISS LOUISA MOORE
Costumes, &c., from Wallack's Theatre.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.................................Director
MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Reappearance of the great
ALI BEN ABDALLAH TROUPE.
REAL BEDOUIN ARABS,
introducing a diversity of athletic feats,
GROUPINGS, PYRAMIDS, &c.,
BY THE CORPS OF ARABIAN ACROBATS.
Together with brilliant horsemanship by
PAULINE HINDLEY,
THE GREAT MELVILLE; R. STICKNEY.
Admission, 50 cents. Children under 10, 25 cents.
To reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Miss KATE FISHER, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN and DICK TURPIN. Miss Fisher as Topsy and Dick Turpin.

FRIDAY EVENING—BENEFIT of Miss KATE FISHER.

GRAND MATINEE on SATURDAY.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, SUNDAY EVENING.

EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK,

3D-AV. AND 64TH-ST.

The best ice of the season not affected by the snow storm.

SKATING DAY AND EVENING,
Full Band in attendance.
Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,

No. 720 Broadway.
Continued success of Herve's comic opera,
LE PETIT FAUST
LEON.............................MARGUERITE.
This opera is now running its second year in Paris.

LECTURES

PROF. B. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS

Will lecture at Association Hall on FRIDAY EVENING. Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at J. N. Pattison & Co.'s, under the hall.

MUSICAL.

PIANIST ACADEMY.

No. 116 East 22d-st.

THIRD QUARTER

will commence on the 14th of March. Office hours between 1 and 2 o'clock.

PROFESSORS:

OTTO SINGER, Piano, S. P. WARREN, Harmony,
BERNARDUS BACKELMAN, Leader.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S wareroom, 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

MUSIC.—$5 FOR TWELVE LESSONS ON the piano at the pupil's residence; best reference given. Address, with residence, TEACHER, Box No. 174 *Times* Office, for three days.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 16TH-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs., will let a second-story front room, with small room attached, well furnished, and with all modern conveniences, to a gentleman of respectability, for $10 per week. Address J. R., Box No. 334 New-York Post Office.

PARK-AVENUE HOTEL, PARK-AV., 41st and 42d sts.—200 handsomely furnished rooms, in suites or singly; family restaurant, best and cheapest in the City.

NO. 31 WEST 32D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—An entire second floor, consisting of four rooms, bath, &c., to let, in consequence of a family going South; private table; references exchanged.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—A pleasant furnished front room, with board for one or two gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

ROOMS, SINGLY OR EN SUITE; ALSO small rooms, with first-class board, at No. 71 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; references.

TWO ROOMS TO LET ON THIRD FLOOR, with or without board. Apply at 74 Lexington-av.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife. Location between 23d and 42d sts.; east side preferred; full particulars desired. Address A. M. C., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV

A CARD FOR YOUNG MEN.—THIS week young men may obtain scholarships for writing and book keeping at half prices, viz.: $25, reduced from $50. Separate parlors for private instruction. Evening writing class, $5 for ten lessons. GOLDSMITH, Booth's Building.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Nos. 873 and 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Open day and evening. A private parlor reserved for ladies.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

A GOOD BOARDING AND DAY school for sale on reasonable terms; a rare opportunity, and one which should not be missed. For further particulars address SCHOOL, Box No. 102 *Times* Office, New-York.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 21. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INstitute, Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. The next semi-annual term opens March 3, 1870.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN DESIRES to find an American gentleman or lady to exchange lessons. Address WM. BERGMANN, No. 80 Cedar-st.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT Sharon, Conn.—Spring term commences March 21. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AND Claverack College; for both sexes. Term opens April 4. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President, Claverack, N. Y.

TELEGRAPHY PRACTICALLY taught, with the use of instruments, at TOWNSEND'S Business College, No. 186 Bowery.

TEACHERS.

LESSONS IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, (in which the advertiser is well versed,) Latin, and an elementary knowledge of Spanish and music, would be imparted by a lady graduate of large experience, and who is possessed of most satisfactory credentials; salary neither demanded nor expected, simply a home for a very brief period; preference given to the country. Failing to secure the above position, would assume the duties of visiting governess at a moderate remuneration. References unexceptionable. Address for one week H. ALLINGWORTH, Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN A BOARDING SCHOOL, A classical and English teacher; must be a graduate of an university. Address H., Box No. 5,001 Post Office, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
EVERY EVENING
EXCEPT SATURDAY,
AND
SATURDAY MATINEE, AT 1½ P. M.

Will be presented Dion Boucicault's and H. J. Byron's Drama, in five acts, of

LOST AT SEA,

Produced, after careful preparation, with New Scenery by H. Isherwood, G. Evans, J. Hillyard, and Assistants.

New Music......arranged by......Mr. Thomas Baker
New Appointments........by......Mr. James Timony
New Mechanical Effects...by..........Mr. H. Butler

Characters by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. HIELD, Mr. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. DURAND, Mr. BOWEN, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Mrs. L. PHILLIPS, Miss FOWLER, Miss CLAYTON, Miss JENNIE TIMONY.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.
Act I.
Scene 1st.—Interior of Franklin's Villa at Acton.
Scene 2d.—Exterior of Jessop's Dispensary.
Scene 3d.—Jessop's Museum and Laboratory.
Act II.
The Villa at Acton.
Act III.
Scene 1st.—A Room in Jessop's House.
Scene 2d.—Street near the Bridge.
Scene 3d.—The Steamboat Pier at the foot of Hungerford Bridge.
Act IV.
Scene 1st.—Bank and Bank Parlor.
Scene 2d.—Room in Franklin's House.
Scene 3d.—Apartment in the Hotel.
Scene 4th.—Garret in Jessop's House.
Scene 5th.—Exterior of the Dispensary.
THE BURNING ATTIC!
Act V.
Drawing Room in Acton Villa.
SATURDAY NIGHT,
MASKS AND FACES.

In preparation, a new Comedy by Tom Taylor. Also, two legitimate old Comedies that have not been acted for several years.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

24th-st., one door from Broadway.
Sole Lessee and Manager..........Mr. Augustin Daly

FROU FROU.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
"The greatest success since Camille.—*Herald.*
" A brilliant picture of society."—*World.*
" Better acted than any play for years."—*Sun.*
" The best scenery of the N. Y. stage."—*Mercury.*
" It must go home to every heart."—*Times.*
" An exquisite comedy exquisitely given."—*Tribune.*
" Theatre so crowded that the musicians have vacated their seats, and ladies occupied them."—*Post.*

Third FROU FROU Matinee next Saturday at 2.

To accommodate suburban residents, Mr. DALY will give an extra "1 o'clock" Matinee of FROU FROU on Wednesday, March 9. Tickets now ready.

SAMUEL P. WARREN,

ORGANIST OF GRACE CHURCH,
Kindly assisted by Miss MARIA BRAINARD, will give his sixth recital of
CLASSICAL ORGAN MUSIC,
At Association Hall,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., on
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, March 2.
Tickets, 50 cents. Doors open at 2½ o'clock.

GRAND CHARITY CONCERT.

AT Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION HALL,
On TUESDAY EVENING, March 8,

by Misses CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, KEMPTON, HATTIE GIBBS, Messrs. J. W. HILL, CENTEMERRI, J. N. PATTISON, Signor MORA, and a full chorus.

Tickets $2, to be had at Beer & Schirmer's, Fifth-avenue Hotel, and at door.

THE CONCERT OF THE SEASON.

FREE EXHIBITION OF A SUPERB private collection of modern pictures at Barker's Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's, which will be sold at auction on THURSDAY EVENING, March 3.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA.
MARRIAGE OF FIGARO, MARCH 14TH.

PROF. B. WATERHOUSE HAWKINS.

"SEE LECTURES."

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,
Nos. 212 and 681 5th-av.
MORNINGS, AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS
FOR CHILDREN, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
CAN COMMENCE AT ANY TIME.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

MEETINGS.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The Sixty-third Annual Commencement of this Institution will be held at Steinway Hall, No. 71 East 14th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 2, at 8 o'clock. An address will be delivered by Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D.

The profession and public are respectfully invited to attend. JAMES W. McLANE, M. D., Secretary of the Faculty.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE lot owners of the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of March, at 12½ o'clock, to receive the report of the Board of Trustees for the year 1869. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York; that the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is MERRIFIELD & McDOWELL; that the general nature of the business to be transacted is buying, selling and dealing in, on commission and as owners, cordage, yarns, twines and other merchandise of a similar character usually bought and sold by dealers in those articles; that the names and the respective places of residence of all the general and special partners interested therein are as follows: SILAS MERRIFIELD, who resides in the City of New-York, and WILLIAM O. McDOWELL, who resides in Bloomfield, in Essex County, in New-Jersey, are the general partners, and EDWARD L. MERRIFIELD, who resides in the City of New-York, is the special partner; that said EDWARD L. MERRIFIELD, said special partner, has contributed five thousand dollars as capital to the common stock, and that said partnership is to commence on the 25th day of February, 1870, and will terminate on the 24th day of February, 1873; but said partnership will terminate on the tenth day of April, 1871, if said special partner shall so elect, and a notice of the dissolution on that day be filed, recorded and published, as required by section 24, of title 1, of chapter 4, of part 2 of said Revised Statutes.

Dated the 25th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

SILAS MERRIFIED,
WILLIAM O. McDOWELL,
EDWARD L. MERRIFIELD.

[U. S. Internal Revenue stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]
mh2-law6wW*

COPARTNERSHIPS.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of DEVOE, WATERSTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

EDWARD DEVOE,
JAS. WATERSTON,
WILLIAM C. COWAN.

The outstanding debts and assets will be respectively paid and collected by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the continuance of the business under the name of E. DEVOE & CO.

EDWARD DEVOE,
WILLIAM C. COWAN.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1870.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of TORREY & GREENE, is dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding claims and demands to and against said firm, and all other unsettled business will be settled by HENRY W. GREENE.

HENRY W. GREENE.
JAMES D. TORREY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1870.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1870, }
NO. 111 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 6½. }

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of C. A. BLAKE & CO., for the transaction of a wholesale coal business.

C. A. BLAKE.
F. S. HOYT.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CONducted under the name of CLARK & CO., at No. 710 Broadway, will be continued by CHARLES J. EAMES, as agent, at No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

CHARLES J. EAMES,
JOHN L. MAPES,
ISAAC L. PATTON.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

WM. P. WESCOTT (MEMBER OF THE New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges) and DAVID T. HOLLY have associated under the name and style of WESCOTT & HOLLY, for the purpose of transacting a general commission business in Stocks, Gold, &c.

NO. 11 BROAD-ST., 1st March, 1870.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1870.

THE FIRM OF CHASE, McCLURE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

LESLIE CHASE,
WM. McCLURE,
JOHN D. SCHULTZ, Jr.

MR. N. P. STANTON RETIRES FROM our firm this day.

Business will be continued by JAMES M. COLEMAN and SILAS M. HIBBARD, under the firm name of COLEMAN & HIBBARD.

COLEMAN, STANTON & HIBBARD.

NEW-YORK, March 1.

THE FIRM OF GILLILAN & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1870. H. E. GILLILAN, J. T. PLATE.

H. E. GILLILAN will continue the FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKERAGE business and J. T. PLATE the GOLD BROKERAGE business at No. 53 Exchange-place.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED JOHN S. ELLISON as a partner into our firm.

ALEXANDER McKENZIE & CO.,

MARCH 1, 1870. No. 36 West 4th-st.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1870.

J. H. CROWELL HAS RESIGNED his position as Agent of this Company from this date. NATIONAL ANTI-FRICTION METAL COMPANY, No. 100 Fulton-st.

FURNITURE.

WARREN, WARD & CO.,

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr.............................Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE..............Manager and Treasurer
THE DRAMATIC EXCITEMENT
THE DRAMATIC EXCITEMENT
culminating in STANDING-ROOM ONLY
THE NIGHTLY ANNOUNCEMENT.
Houses literally packed to witness the
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12
12 TEMPTATIONS. 12

The most gorgeous, most elaborate and most successful spectacle of

ANCIENT OR MODERN TIMES,
witnessed during the past three weeks by over
28,000,
28,000.
SPECTACLE. BALLET. OPERA.
SPECTACLE. BALLET. OPERA.
DRAMA. PANTOMIME.
DRAMA. PANTOMIME.
ROZE. AJAX. BRUNETTI.
ROZE. AJAX. BRUNETTI.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
THE MARVEL OF THE AGE.
THE MARVEL OF THE AGE.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.

Seats secured ten days in advance, at the box office, also at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Erie Railroad Ticket Office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MATINEE THIS DAY AT 2.
MATINEE THIS DAY AT 2.
THIRD WEEK. THIRD WEEK. THIRD WEEK.
GEO. L. FOX, THE HAMLET.
HAMLET. GREATEST GEO. L. FOX.
GEO. L. FOX, COMIC HAMLET.
HAMLET. SENSATION GEO. L. FOX.
GEO. L. FOX, OF HAMLET.
HAMLET. THE AGE, GEO. L. FOX.
GEO. L. FOX, PROCLAIMED HAMLET.
HAMLET. THE GEO. L. FOX.
GEO. L. FOX, SUCCESS HAMLET.
HAMLET. OF GEO. L. FOX.
GEO. L. FOX, THE SEASON. HAMLET.
HAMLET. EVERY EVENING. GEO. L. FOX.
GEO. L. FOX, MATINEES HAMLET.
HAMLET. WED. AND SAT. GEO. L. FOX.

Seats secured TWO WEEKS in advance at the box office, and at the Theatre Ticket Office, 114 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Managers.........JARRETT & PALMER
SECOND WEEK AND DECIDED SUCCESS OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,

Who will sustain the leading roles in Edmund Falconer's new and original three-act drama, entitled

INNISFALLEN;
OR,
THE MEN IN THE GAP.

The piece presented with a
SELECTED CAST, NEW SCENERY,
NEW MECHANISM, NEW COSTUMES,
NEW PROPERTIES, NEW MUSIC
and
TELBIN'S PANORAMA,
Imported expressly for this piece at a
VAST EXPENSE.
INNISFALLEN MATINEE, Saturday at 2 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
Great Success of the Thirteen Temptations.
Great Success of the Thirteen Temptations.
Great Success of the Thirteen Temptations.

Delightful yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball the Friscoe's greatest Burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-MORROW NIGHT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Successor to Barnum's. Broadway, corner 30th-st.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
EVERY EVENING AT 8—DOMINICK MURRAY,
JOSEPHINE FIDDES. THE GOLDEN BUBBLE.
EVERY DAY AT 2,
FAUST, BLONDE TROUPE, LIVING WILD ANIMALS, BIRDS, FISHES, &c.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO STONE CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING THE CITY OF BOSTON WITH STONE PAVING BLOCKS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Streets, City Hall, Boston, Mass., until March 17, 1870, for supplying the City of Boston with Stone Paving Blocks during the year 1870. The blocks to be of the following dimensions, viz.:

Width, 3½ to 4½ in.; length, 6 to 8 in.; depth, 7 to 8 in.

All the edges to be sharp and straight, forming right angles at their intersections both horizontally and vertically. The faces to be straight split, and free from bunches or depressions.

Proposals to state the price per thousand blocks, delivered on such wharf in the city proper, South and East Boston, as may be designated from time to time by the Superintendent of Streets. Also, the number of blocks which the proposer will deliver per month during the year. A sample of the blocks must accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for furnishing City of Boston with Stone Paving Blocks."

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

GEO. O. CARPENTER, Chairman Committee on Paving.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, }
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., }
NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 23, 1870. }

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AND will be received at this office until noon of March 26, 1870, for the construction at Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor, of three (3) brick cisterns under ground, one to be 15 feet mean diameter and 12 feet deep, and two to be 15 feet mean diameter and 10 feet deep each.

These cisterns are to be located at such places as may be designated by the A. A. Q. M. at the post; are to be well and substantially constructed of first-class material, and must be provided with the necessary pumps, pipes, &c.

Plans and specifications may be seen at this office.

The work must be completed within thirty days after acceptance of bid.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The proposals will be indorsed "proposals for cisterns," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Major-General RUFUS INGALLS, A. Q. M. General.

WM. T. HOWELL, Brevet Major and Asst. Qr. M. U. S. Army.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the School Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of March, 1870, and until 11 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the furniture required for Grammar School No. 34, situated on Broome-st., near Willett-st.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES H. IRWIN, M. D.
FREDERICK HOLSTEN,
FREDERICK GERMANN,
JOSEPH F. ELLERY,
RICHARD EVANS,
Board of School Trustees, Thirteenth Ward.
Dated FEB. 16, 1870.

PROVIDENCE WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of the Water Commissioners, Woods' Buildings, City of Providence, until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1870, for the construction of a Reservoir on Sockanosset Hill, in Cranston.

The Reservoir is to be a first-class work, of nearly triangular form, about one thousand feet long and eight hundred and sixty feet wide at the base, and nineteen feet deep, with inlet and outlet chambers and connecting conduit.

Plans may be seen and specifications and forms, and conditions of contracts and proposals, obtained at the said Commissioners' office.

M. B. LOCKWOOD, }
CHAS. E. CARPENTER, } Water Commissioners.
JOSEPH J. COOKE, }
J. HERBERT SHEDD, Chief Engineer.
PROVIDENCE, Feb. 24, 1870.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon on FRIDAY, March 11, 1870, for the sale of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1860.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company in Boston on SATURDAY, March 12, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT, }
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER, }
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., }
NO. 22 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST. }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1870. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until 12 o'clock M. on the 5th day of March next, addressed to R. G. Rolston, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees of the Sinking Fund for the sale of fourteen bonds, of $1,000 each, of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Consolidated Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds.

R. G. ROLSTON, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustees.

MEDICAL.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCY, resulting from the follies of youth or other causes, young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful to find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. OLIN, CONFIDENTIAL PHYsician, No. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, cures the unfortunate. Boarding for patients in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Consultation free. Send three stamps for sealed pamphlet. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 30 gallons each. To be seen at No. [illegible] Pearl-st., up stairs.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

During yesterday, the first day of Spring, the sky was generally covered with clouds until 8 o'clock in the evening. From the latter hour until 11 P. M. the heavens were mostly clear. At 7 A. M. the mercury in the thermometer stood at 33°; at 3 P. M., 40°; at 11 P. M., 31°. The barometer, at 7 A. M., showed 29.69 inches; at 3 P. M., 29.76; at 9 P. M., 29.80; at 11 P. M., 29.78. The wind, at 7 A. M., was northwest; at 3 P. M., west; at 11 P. M., west. March 1, 1869, was cold; the sky generally clear. Thermometer at 7 A. M., 19°; at 3 P. M., 25°; at 11 P. M., 23°. In 1868, the day was snowy from 1 P. M. to 12 P. M. Thermometer at 7 A. M., 15°; at noon, 32°; at 11 P. M., 29°. In 1867, from 4 A. M. to 6:30 P. M., a northeast rain storm. Thermometer 37° at 3 P. M.; 38° at 11 P. M.

About 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning, four rowdies forced their way into the Union Assembly Rooms, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, where a German ball was being held. The legitimate occupants endeavoring to put them out, the intruders resisted, and a scuffle ensued. The ruffians, of course, had immediate recourse to deadly weapons, and pistols being drawn on both sides. GEORGE FIGGE fired a shot at EDWARD O'CONNOLL, which, however, did not take effect, except to make a hole in his coat. By this time the Police arrived, and FIGGE being arrested by Officer MINN, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was locked up in the Spring-street Station House on complaint of O'CONNOLL, charged with shooting with intent to kill. He was yesterday held for trial by Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs.

The Sunday School of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church celebrated its anniversary last evening, in the presence of a large assemblage of friends. The exercises were of the usual order, consisting of recitations, dialogues and musical pieces. The following-named pupils took part in the programme: Fannie Foss, Fred. Buchanan, Fannie Hutchings, Gussie Bearing, Chas. Van Tassel, Willie Bennett, Minnie Stagg, Ella Stagg, Annie Forsyth, Frank and Carrie Bennett, Henry S. Carr, Eugenia Hamilton and Mary E. Forsyth. Besides these, Richard Ottiwell and John Angus, of the Orpheon Free Choir, and Misses A. and E. Lane took part with great credit.

The usual weekly meeting of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute was held yesterday afternoon. The room was full as usual. Many new inventions in the agricultural line were exhibited. Letters were read on various subjects. The merits of different kinds of potatoes were described and commented on. Evaporated fruit was the subject of a special paper and Dr. TRIMBLE continued the controversy with regard to the respective merits of shallow and deep plowing. For a full and detailed account of the doings of the Club, see the WEEKLY TIMES ready to-morrow morning.

Among the criminal cases before Recorder HACKETT, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, was one in which a servant girl named ANNE HENEWARD was charged with having stolen $50 from Mrs. CATHARINE FARN while in the latter's employ. The money was found in her possession. She said that the complainant's husband had made an indecent assault on her in her own room, and had afterwards, to soothe her indignation, given her the money, which he had taken from his wife's trunk. She was acquitted by the jury.

The entertainment announced as the "Bal do Take Yourself," given under the auspices of the "None of Your Business Association," occurred at Irving Hall last evening. It was well attended and well enjoyed. The organization is a social one, and is mostly composed of residents of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards. It is officered by Hon. ANTHONY HARTMAN, President; P. DAILEY, Secretary; H. CUMMINS, Treasurer.

A musical and literary entertainment for the benefit of the Midnight Mission took place last evening at the chapel of the Presbyterian Church, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. The principal performers were Miss KATE and Miss PAULINE COVART, Mr. CHARLES GUNN, Professor ELDER and Mr. HARRISON, who also acted as conductor and accompanist. There was a large attendance, and the proceeds are believed to have amounted to a large sum.

A regular meeting of the members of the New-York Historical Society was held last evening in the library of the hall, Eleventh-street and Second-avenue, Dr. DEWITT presiding. The Fine Arts Committee reported that there was great necessity for increased accommodation in the Gallery of Fine Arts, and it was resolved to submit the matter to a committee of the Society. Mr. GEORGE HENRY MOORE read an able paper on the subject of "Our Colonial Governors—WM. BURNETT."

The Sisters of the Stranger held their usual monthly meeting yesterday. The objects of the Society are to aid strangers coming to this City with advice, and if possible to render them medical and legal assistance when needed. Yesterday the Society received a report on the pecuniary condition of the Society. Funds are much needed.

OSCAR V. GERZABEK, of No. 30 Sixth-street, caused the arrest of his wife TERESA, yesterday, and she was arraigned before Justice DOWLING on a charge of withholding $600, which had been intrusted to her by him. The money belonged to LEOPOLD LOWENSTEIN and SIGFRIED W. MAYER, and when Mrs. GERZABEK was asked for the money she refused to give it up. Owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case, the Magistrate held the woman for examination.

HENRY SMITH, a colored porter, at No. 45 Liberty-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of committing a burglary on the third floor, occupied by JACOB DAVIDSON, manufacturer of meerschaum pipes, and stealing $500 worth of goods. The burglary was committed in August, 1867, and several pipes have been traced to his possession. He was held for trial.

RICHARD GREGG was brought up at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Alderman WALSH, charged, at the instance of GULICK, VAN GLEECK & Co., grocers, No. 120 Warren-street, with obtaining over $1,500 worth of goods from them by fraudulent representations. He was arrested on Monday, and on yesterday was fully committed for trial.

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday a German named ADAM LANG, 36 years of age, was brought up charged with having outraged a little girl scarcely 11 years old. The prisoner, who is peculiarly brutal in appearance, was committed for trial amid the scarcely suppressed indignation of the spectators.

Night-Inspector TAYLOR, of the Custom House, has not been seen since his late performances. His case has been placed in the District-Attorney's hands. While he succeeded in hoodwinking the entire corps of officials at the Custom House for three months, and shirked duty during that time, he failed to defraud the Government in any way.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Alderman WALSH, MICHAEL BOLSTON, charged with a felonious assault upon JAS. DEVILLE, of No. 168 Chrystie-street, by striking him on the arm with a knife, was remanded to await the result.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of JOHN MERKEL, who died from the effects of violence at the hands of rowdies. There was no evidence to implicate any one, so the jury rendered an open verdict. The three men under arrest were released.

The Teutonia Maennerchor, Mr. PETER F. STEFFEN, President, and Mr. WM. GROSCHEL, musical director, held their annual masked ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms last night. The rooms were crowded, and the ball was a very creditable affair.

PETER STOWELL, aged 14, died at St. Luke's Hospital, yesterday, from injuries sustained a few weeks ago by a fall through a hatchway. Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest.

PATRICK MCDONALD and TIMOTHY HANAHAN, who were arrested for swindling two emigrants, were yesterday held for trial by Justice DOWLING in default of $10,000 bail each.

The German singing society Wormatia, Mr. G. HENRY MULLER, President, and Mr. PHILIP HAFNER, Musical Director, held their first masked ball at the Union Assembly Rooms, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, last night, which was well attended.

Rev. W. H. BOOLE denies the statement that any one connected with the Water-street Mission has authorized the announcement that KIT BURNS has been converted.

A fire occurred last evening in the stable No. 30 Vandam-street, rear, owned by JEREMIAH MORRISEY. The damage was trifling, (insured for $1,500,) and the cause unknown.

JAS. LUSTER was discovered to have broken into the store of SOLOMON W. JOHNSON, No. 42 Cornelia-street, on Monday evening, and taken away $20 worth of bananas. He had an accomplice, but he eluded Mr. JOHNSON's attempt to arrest him and escaped. LUSTER was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge COX and committed for trial.

MARGARET MCGUIRE was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge COX, charged with setting fire to the premises of Mrs. CLARA SAMPSON, No. 314 East Forty-third-street, on the 23d of February. She pleaded guilty, and stated that her object in doing so was to be revenged on Mrs. THOMPSON, who refused to pay her some money which was due to her. She was committed for trial to the Court of General Sessions.

DAVID HARRINGTON, a cartman, was charged at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge COX, with stealing a bale of cotton worth $1,000, the property of Mr. J. CONKLIN, No. 135 Christopher-street. It appears that on the 26th of February he was sent from Mr. CONKLIN's store with eleven bales of cotton, which he was to deliver to Mr. E. L. BOOB, No. 11 Greenwich-street, but only ten of them reached their destination. He was held to answer.

JOHN QUINN, proprietor of a house of ill-fame, corner of Spring and Greene streets, was [illegible] Jefferson Market Police [illegible] on the previous evening the prosecutor was induced to enter QUINN's premises, and while in a state of insensibility from drugged liquor which they gave him, was robbed of his pocketbook containing $190. QUINN was held to answer.

LONG ISLAND.

The Queens County Court and Court of Sessions was opened yesterday by Judge ARMSTRONG. His charge to the Grand Jury was an able one. He pointed with great minuteness at the vast increase of crime in their midst, and referred to the charges of negligence made by the newspapers against the county officials, asking the Grand Jury to inquire into them, and, if satisfied that the charges were true, to present bills of indictment against the offenders, no matter who they were.

THOMAS BRENNAN, of Flushing, who with an accomplice named DARCY, robbed WILLIAM S. JEFFREYS, of this City, while passing through Flushing, was arraigned in the Queens County Court of Sessions yesterday on a charge of highway robbery, and pleaded guilty to the crime in the second degree. He was sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison at hard labor for the term of six years and six months.

RUFUS NELSON was yesterday convicted of assault with intent to outrage, in the Queens County Court of Sessions, and sentenced to imprisonment in the County Jail for one year.

JOHN HAVENS was charged with grand larceny in the Queens County Court of Sessions yesterday. He was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison for two years and six months.

BROOKLYN.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner JONES and a jury on the death of EDWARD R. PLAYLE. A verdict was returned assigning a fall from a ladder as the cause of death. It transpired in evidence that Mr. PLAYLE had complained of giddiness on reaching the scaffolding to which he had ascended, and that it was when he had begun to descend the ladder that he appeared to have succumbed to a sudden faintness and to have let go. His neck was not broken as stated, and his death is presumed to have resulted from the shock.

The vital statistics contained in the Registrar's report for the past week present the following figures. There has been a total of 174 deaths, of which the following are the chief causes: Consumption, 37; pneumonia, 22; convulsions, 12; scarlatina, 7; heart disease, 7; bronchitis, 7; debility, 7; disease of the brain, 7; premature birth, 7; marasmus, 6; hydrocephalus, 5; apoplexy, 5; drowned, 4; old age, 4; croup, 4; smallpox, 4; erysipelas, 3; diptheria, 2; cancer, 2; disease of the kidneys, 2; accidental injuries, 2; suffocation by gas 1. Of children under 1 year of age there have been 44. The places of birth of deceased are as follows: United States, 120; Ireland, 34; Germany, 9; England, 6; Scotland and British America, 2; France, 1. The sexes have been: men, 44; women 41; boys, 45; girls, 44.

A farmer named SKIDMORE WRIGHT is accused of stealing a wagon from BENJAMIN NICHOLS, a wright in William-street, near Broadway. The charge is denied, and will be heard by Justice LYNCH.

Another arrest, making in all four now in custody, has been made of a man named JOHN DINGLE, to answer for being concerned in the assault and robbery on the store clerk WACHTER.

Sheriff WALTER has dismissed the militia force considered necessary to guard against an attack on the place of confinement of the murderer CHAMBERS. CHAMBERS still maintains his air of apparent derangement.

A man named JOHN WITNEY, aged 55, while working at a bank in Brooklyn-avenue, near Cavour-street, yesterday evening, was severely bruised by a mass of earth falling upon his legs and abdomen. He was taken to the City Hospital.

NEW-JERSEY.

Colonel PECKWELL was formally sworn in by the City Clerk yesterday morning as Chief of Police of Newark. Ex-Chief CLARK received his successor cordially, but expressed a desire that the transfer of the office should be made in the presence of the Mayor, according to the requirements of the law. The officers of the force were then introduced to their new Chief, who seized the occasion to make a few happy remarks.

PETER E. SCOTT, an ex-policeman, of Newark was, on Monday night, arrested on a warrant issued by Justice MILLS for conniving at the escape of TASCHE the alleged forger, who was rearrested on Saturday last. SCOTT was detailed to escort the prisoner from the County Jail to the City Prison to await trial, when the prisoner escaped.

The janitor of the Court House in Newark was, on Saturday, considerably surprised to find that the prisoners confined in the Court House awaiting trial had been in the habit of cutting away the woodwork around the back of the door, evidently with the hope of effecting their escape at some future time.

Coroner CRANE yesterday morning held an inquest over the remains of CORNELIUS REARDON, the night watchman, who was found drowned off the Iron Docks, in Jersey City, on Monday evening. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

The charter election in Orange for Mayor, two Surveyors of Highways, members of Common Council, Board of Education, Chosen Freeholders, Assessor, &c., will take place next Tuesday. Primaries were held last evening. The town is Democratic, and it is expected that Mayor TERRY will be renominated and reelected. The Common Council contains, however, four Democrats and five Republicans.

An entrance was on Monday night effected through a rear window into the shoe store of JOHN BENSON, on Broad-street, in Newark. The burglars secured $300 worth of stock.

A meeting of the Essex County Woman's Suffrage Association was held in Orange last evening. Addresses were delivered by Mrs. E. R. CHURCHILL, Mrs. MARY F. DAVIS and others.

A colored man, named PETER WALLACE, was committed by Recorder POPE, of Hoboken, yesterday, to the County Jail for trial on a charge of having stolen some cotton from a number of bales which had been intrusted to him for carriage to the Bremen Docks.

ALPHONSE PERIER yesterday dropped insensible from heart disease in the street, in Newark, and died a few moments subsequently. He was 60 years of age, and resided in Orange.

BRADY'S Curriculum and Skating Rink, Jersey City, presented an animated appearance last evening, on the occasion of a grand carnival on the ice, which Professor BRADY had managed to preserve intact, notwithstanding the warm weather the past two days. About 1,200 persons were present.

WILLIAM SAMPSON, who was freed from jail on Monday, where he had been confined for a term for crime, was last evening, in Jersey City, arrested on a charge of robbing a clothing store on Montgomery-street.

The residence of Mr. CARR, on McDermott-street, between Palisade-avenue and Clinton-street, in Hoboken, was entered by burglars on Monday night and goods valued at $200 were taken.

Democratic General Committee in Brooklyn.

A meeting of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County was held at No. 9 Court-street last evening, Hon. MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, the President, in the chair. The standing committees of the coming year were announced and approved. A committee of three was appointed to revise the rules and by-laws. Mr. ROBERT FUREY moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with our Senators and Representatives in Albany with regard to the proposed new charter for the City of Brooklyn. After some discussion the motion was adopted. In the course of the debate various opinions were expressed as to the merits of the new charter, and the general want of united action among the representatives of the county was animadverted on. The members present appeared to be divided as to the advisability of a total abolition of all the Commissions, several voices being raised against so sweeping a change.

On receipt of the report of the above Committee some distinct ground will be taken upon the provisions of the charter.

Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The Alumni of the New-York College of Physicians and Surgeons held their annual meeting at the college building, Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, last evening. Dr. W. C. ROBERTS, President of the association, presided, and Dr. JOHN SHRADY acted as Secretary. After the necrology for the past year had been read, the Committee on Prize Essays reported that seven essays had been received in competition, and that the first prize had been awarded to Dr. A. HERMANCE SMITH, of No. 408 Lexington-avenue, New-York. The subject of the essay was "Oxygen as a Remedy for Disease: 'He Breathed into his Nostrils the Breath of Life and Man Became a Living Soul.'" The price for this essay is $200. The Committee recommended that they be empowered to award another prize of $100 for the second best essay, and a vote of the association having been taken, the award was allowed. The second award was then made to Dr. ALBERT H. BUCK, of New-York. Subject of essay—"Mechanism of the Ossicula of the Ear." It was then voted that a diploma, signed by the President and Secretary, should accompany each award. The councilors then reported the following-named gentlemen as officers for the ensuing year, all of whom were unanimously elected: President, Dr. GEORGE K. PETERS; Vice-President, Dr. [illegible] Dr. A. NORTON BROCKWAY, of New-York; Treasurer, Dr. WILLIAM B. BIBBINS, of New-York; Committee on Prize Essays, Drs. C. R. AGNEW, Ellsworth Elliott, W. H. Draper.

It was reported that there would be in the hands of the Prize Essay Committee, after paying the awards above alluded to, the sum of $3,400 54. The Treasurer of the Alumni Association reported the sum of $42 92 as being in his hands.

The President of the association made a lengthy address, congratulating the members on the continued success which followed their efforts during the year, and giving them excellent advice as to the manner in which they ought individually to conduct themselves in private practice, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE BAILEY-COOK CASE.

Severe Cross-Examination of Mr. Fellows—How Whisky was Sold to a Boston Customer—The Examination Nearly Closed.

On the reopening of the Bailey-Cook-Farrington whisky case, before Commissioner BETTS, yesterday, District-Attorney PIERREPONT proceeded to sharply cross-examine Mr. G. A. FELLOWS who gave evidence for the defence on the previous day.

The witness saw some of the liquor which was dumped, and also saw some of these whiskies and highwines, which were going into the same tank which contained a portion of the 133 barrels; the highwines were taken from the lofts; he was in New-York most of the time during 1868, and was a partner of Mr. COOK's for five or six years or more; he was his partner in 1867; the business of compounding and rectifying spirits was done at that time at No. 36 Broadway; he thought it was moved on the 1st of May, 1867; it was at No. 12 Beaver-street previous at that time.

At this point Judge PIERREPONT said he proposed to interrogate the witness in regard to certain transactions which took place in Beaver-street, and which were believed to have been fraudulent. Objection was made by counsel for the defence, but was overruled by the Commissioner, who required that the questions should be direct and specific.

Witness continued as follows:

Was not aware of any whisky having been rolled out of the bonded warehouse adjoining No. 36 into his establishment; he knew of the letters that were written to DOHERTY, but did not write them; he knew of the proposition in the letter dated July 15; the telegram which was received accepted the proposition so far as the 233 barrels of E. & D. whisky were concerned; it was agreed to let DOHERTY have the whisky at the price named; 148 barrels of SHIELDS' whisky were forwarded in the first instance; there was no shipment of 133 barrels; the 100 barrels were sent about the 20th of August; the 148 barrels were sent in place of 133 barrels; DOHERTY got the 100 barrels manufactured into 110; he thought about half of 133 barrels was manufactured into the 148 barrels; the other half was not sent to DOHERTY; a bill for 133 was sent to DOHERTY, and was so entered in the books; it was charged in the account, but was not sent, because a contract was subsequently made to manufacture the whisky for DOHERTY into something; it was not done exactly.

Subsequently CHARLES T. HATHAWAY was called as a witness for the defence. He said he was general clerk and bookkeeper for G. A. FELLOWS & CO.; he was with GORDON, FELLOWS & MCMILLAN from October, 1866, while they were at No. 36 Broadway and at No. 67 New-street; his business in July and August, 1868, was to keep the books of the concern, and to supervise the clerical duties of the office; he kept the day ledger and journal in his own handwriting; he did not recollect the sale of the whisky to DOHERTY, or the mixing of the Shields Bourbon; he did recollect of going to Mr. FARRINGTON on the 11th of August, after it had been mixed, in regard to return; he was directed to do so, but had forgotten who told him; he asked FARRINGTON to make him a return of 6,425 35-100 gallons at 133 barrels, and told him the date he wanted; FARRINGTON objected to the proposal; he told FARRINGTON it was a lot of 148 barrels of whisky for Mr. DOHERTY; the firm wanted to sell as much whisky as possible, as it was bringing a good price; he told FARRINGTON the return was wanted for the purpose of charging DOHERTY with the full amount of the tax; he thought the return which was shown to him was one of the two which were sent by FARRINGTON; the word "duplicate" was not on it when he previously saw it; he received another one similar to the one shown, which was on fine paper; he pinned the duplicate of the latter to the statement of taxes and charges, and afterwards handed it to Mr. COOK; it was then forwarded to Mr. DOHERTY; he did not recollect of seeing packages of highwines marked E. & D subsequent to the shipment which was made to DOHERTY. During his cross examination the witness stated that FARRINGTON did not gauge the liquor contained in one of the returns, it being in Boston at the time, but made up the return from figures which were furnished him.

The examination will be resumed this morning, and will probably be brought to a termination.

COMMISSIONER BETTS' DECISION.

In his decision in the motion to dismiss the proceedings against MARTIN R. COOK and E. B. FARRINGTON, mention of which has already been made in these columns, Commissioner BETTS held as follows:

First—That the two returns, differing in amount, of the inspection of 133 barrels of whisky, offered by the Government in evidence against the defendants, related to the same spirits, unless the defendants shall explain their extraordinary coincidences.

Second—It appears from this that FARRINGTON knowingly furnished, and COOK knowingly held, two different returns of gauge of the same spirits, differing from each other by about 500 gallons, and by one of which returns COOK was placed in a position to be enabled to withdraw the spirits at a tax on a less amount than by the other return he would appear to be the owner of.

Third—That in reference to the claim on the part of the defendants, that, if one of the two returns be false, it devolves upon the Government to prove that the one on which tax was paid was the false one, and that that return must be presumed to be the true one, on account of its official character, rather than the other, which is merely personal and private; the Commissioner held that, when the accused gives different versions of the transaction with which his alleged criminality is connected, it is treated as a circumstance of suspicion, and is, in itself, one of the indications of guilt.

Fourth—In considering the case of COOK, the main question presented is as to the effect of the entries in the books. The substance of the contents of the books, as offered, is that COOK states to DOHERTY, in the course of dealings with him, that the 133 barrels contained 6,425 gallons, the amount rendered in the larger returns, and also that COOK had paid the Government tax upon the whole of this number of gallons. The Government also shows that COOK presented the withdrawal entry for this same 133 barrels, at a less amount by 500 gallons than that above named, and the Commissioner was thereby compelled to infer that the larger return contained the true statement, and it therefore results that the smaller return was false. This evidence satisfies the mind of the Commissioner that FARRINGTON, a United States Inspector, made to COOK a false return, stating the spirits—in the absence of any explanation—in the 133 barrels to be 500 gallons less than the true quantity, and less than he knew it to be, and that the return was prepared by connivance of COOK, with intent to enable him (COOK) to withdraw the same on the payment of a less amount of tax than the spirits were really liable for, and thereby defraud the government of the United States. The motion to dismiss is therefore denied.

The Proposed Reception of Mr. Seward.

The Mayor has returned the resolution of the Common Council tendering Mr. SEWARD the hospitalities of the City. He says it is not a resolution calling for either his approval or disapproval, and has probably reached him by mistake. He, however, calls the attention of the Common Council to section 42 of the charter, which reads as follows: "No money shall be expended by the Corporation for any procession, celebration or entertainment of any kind, or on any occasion, unless by a vote of three-fourths of all the members elected to each Board of the Common Council."

Recorder Hackett's Treatment of a Burglar.

A burglar named PATRICK MCDERMOTT was convicted in the Court of General Sessions yesterday of having broken into the cutlery store of BARTON & CO., in Beekman-street, and of having stolen therefrom $1,500 worth of property. It appeared from the evidence that the store had been entered on two separate occasions, both times through the scuttle way, and that after the first burglary had been perpetrated, extra fastenings had been put on the scuttle, and it had been connected with loaded carbines, by means of strings, to guard against another entrance. The weapons were half-cocked, however, a short time before MCDERMOTT went in. At the Station House, the accused, while in an intoxicated condition, acknowledged that he was implicated in the burglary. After his conviction he remonstrated with the Court for having taken his drunken admissions in evidence against him. The Recorder then asked him if he would swear that he had nothing to do with the burglary, to which he promptly replied in the negative. The Recorder then said the answer had saved him one year of imprisonment. He was sent to State Prison for four years instead of five.

The Court of Special Sessions.

The first sitting of the Court of Special Sessions, under the new organization, was held yesterday. Police Justices HOGAN, SCOTT and MCQUADE, who are the presiding Magistrates of the Court for the present month, occupied the bench. The former Justice conducted the examination of the witnesses and prisoners. Mr. JOHN HOUGHTALING acted as Clerk of the Court, being instructed in the duties of his new position by Mr. ROBERT JOHNSON, the late incumbent, whose experience as Court Clerk extends over a period of nineteen years. There were thirty-seven small cases on the calendar, including one in which CHARLES and JANE MCBURNEY were charged with having "squatted" upon the lot No. 526 West Thirty-sixth-street, and with having refused to vacate it when directed by the owner, JAMES REILLEY. They made a promise to leave the lot and sentence was subsequently suspended.

"Put Money in Thy Purse."

Rev. H. M. GALLAHER, of Brooklyn, lectured last evening in the Berean Baptist Church, at the corner of Bedford and Downing streets, in place of JOHN G. SAXE, who was prevented by a painful accident from fulfilling his engagement. He took for his subject "honest *Iago's*" shrewd admonition, "Put money in thy purse." It was easy enough, he said, to get rich. All that was necessary was for a man to set his heart upon it, and then adopt a few simple maxims. Among these were, "Never loan money to a poor man," "Never give any alms," and "cast aside all the finer feelings of your nature." The speaker then proceeded in a strain of keen satire, varied with wrought out of these elements, and closed in a serious vein, exposing the selfishness of it all. The lecture was greatly enjoyed by the large audience which had gathered to hear the popular speaker.

The Witnesses in the Fullerton Case.

Assistant District-Attorney PURDY announced in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge WOODRUFF, yesterday, that the following persons had been summoned to attend as witnesses for the Government in the Fullerton case:

John A. Osborn, United States Commissioner; Thomas E. Smith, E. A. Rollins, ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue; Robert Murray, ex-United States Marshal; John H. White, Republican Assemblyman; Thomas E. Stewart, ex-Congressman; Samuel G. Courtney, ex-United States District Attorney; James J. Gulick, Alexander Grapp, D. G. Hollins, Mrs. Thomas E. Smith, Fay H. Purdy, Daniel Messmore, ex-Revenue Officer; Norman M. Finley, Samuel C. Boehm, D. C. Birdsall, Fred. C. Tapley, J. F. Bailey, Collector of Internal Revenue; Garrett S. Mott, Wm. C. Johnson, John McClarren, Roswell F. Farr, Moses Dupuy.

The trial of the case commences on Monday next, and is expected to occupy two entire weeks.

Labor Meetings Last Night.

The United Coopers No. 2 met at No. 68 East Broadway last night, and were in high spirits over their successful strike on the 28th of last month, for nine hours, and to which the bosses have quietly submitted.

There was a large attendance at the meeting of Laborers' Union No. 1 last night. The principal business transacted was arrangements for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day and election of new officers. The following officers were elected: P. WALSH, President; Mr. WILLIAMS, Vice-President; JOHN DOYLE, Secretary; Mr. GUILMARTIN, Assistant Secretary; Mr. REYNOLDS, Treasurer.

The Society of Operative Plasterers held a well-attended meeting at Demilt Hall last night. A delegation from the Jersey plasterers now on strike on account of a reduction of wages, visited the meeting for the purpose of protesting against New-York men going over to Jersey and filling the places of the strikers. It was accordingly resolved that all members who go over to Jersey to work in place of the strikers there shall be expelled from the Society. It was also resolved to invite all former members to rejoin the Society, and also to urge all non society men to come in and help strengthen the Union.

The laborers of Brooklyn fined fifteen of their members last evening, one in the sum of $25 and the balance in $15 each, for having worked for $2 50 per day, $3 being the Society rate, and if not paid within one week to be expelled the Society. A discussion arose as to the lowering of wages, but was voted down by a large majority.

A SHREWD DEVICE.

How Worthless Paper was Passed for Good Greenbacks—Extensive Swindling Operations—Arrest of the Schemer in this City.

Colonel WHITELEY, Chief of the Secret Service Division, and Deputy Marshal WINSLOW visited the United States District-Attorney's office yesterday morning, for the purpose of laying before Judge PIERREPONT the facts concerning a somewhat novel criminal case which the first-named officer had "worked up." They had in their custody a prisoner named ALEXANDER J. WHITMAN, who was charged with being the chief offender in a conspiracy for defrauding the unwary and ignorant, by means of paper made to resemble a five dollar Treasury note. The accused was alleged to belong to an organization whose object was to exchange their spurious notes for good greenbacks. The organization was said to have carried on its operations principally among the poor and ignorant black and white population in the South, the sufferers exchanging their good money for a lot of worthless green tinted paper. Quite a fortune is represented to have been made in this way. The worthless notes bore likeness to the Treasury bills in the figure of the goddess of liberty, the portrait of WASHINGTON, and the figure 5 which appeared at the ends, and also in the green color which was given to them, and were calculated to deceive an illiterate person. In all respects but those mentioned, however, they were dissimilar to the Government notes. The faces contained the following inscription:

"The United States Cotton Mills—good for five dollars on purchase of one hundred dollars in goods. Richmond, Va. T. DAVIS, President; W. WILLIAMS, Cashier."

On the reverse side appeared the following: "United States of America—price per bale sixty dollars." They looked very much like the advertising cards which are made in imitation of greenbacks.

WHITMAN confessed yesterday that the plates from which the notes were engraved were in Philadelphia. He gave the officers the names of the persons in whose possession they could be found, and subsequently detectives started for Philadelphia for the purpose of making more arrests. The accused was remanded to Ludlow-street Jail, where he will remain until further facts are ascertained in regard to his past operations. He will probably be prosecuted on the ground of executing the notes in imitation of United States money—a statute offence.

Republican General Committee of Brooklyn—Sympathy With the Cubans.

A meeting of this Committee was held last evening in the Commonwealth Hall. The meeting was called to order about 8 o'clock by the President, GEO. C. BENNETT. After some formal business a discussion ensued relative to the late attempt at reorganization of the Republican forces in the Twelfth Ward. The report of the election and reënrolment effected there was remitted to the Executive Committee for the purpose of instituting a more thorough and satisfactory registration, and of generally endeavoring to repair the existing disunion of that district.

The following resolutions relative to Cuba, were unanimously adopted:

1. That the Republican General Committee of Kings County cordially sympathize with the Cubans in their efforts to establish a free Republican Government in the island of Cuba.

2. As the Cubans have successfully waged their contest with Spain for more than one year, and have established and maintained a *de facto* Government on the island, abolishing slavery and guaranteeing equal rights to all, and inasmuch as the war is conducted by the Spaniards with remorseless cruelty and in violation of the usages of civilized warfare, every consideration of material policy and of common humanity calls for the immediate recognition of the Cubans as belligerents.

3. That a copy of the foregoing be presented to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that they be respectfully requested to urge the adoption of measures extending belligerent rights to the Cubans.

Brooklyn Board of Education.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. THORNE in the chair. A communication was read from Mr. HENRY A. RICHARDS, complaining of the report returned by the Investigating Committee upon the alleged ill-treatment of his child by Miss NICHOLS, of Public School No. 13, as being of a partial and unfair character. Mr. BARNES moved that the communication be sent back to the writer, which motion was adopted. Finance Committee bills were passed for payment of $52,965 90. On the motion of Mr. KINSELLA, a Committee consisting of Messrs. KINSELLA, CARROLL and RIGGS, was appointed to confer with the owners of the Bache property with reference to the dispute pending between these parties and the Board. Adopted. The reports of Teachers and Finance Committee in regard to teachers' salaries, was laid on the table and made the special-order business for next meeting. The contract for building Public School No. 13 was awarded as follows: Carpenter work, ROBERT WHITE, $5,550; mason work, W. & T. LAMB, $6,882.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Lieutenant-Commander George W. Coffin has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to report to Commodore Joseph C. Green as Chief of Staff to that officer. Ensign Horace McElroy has resigned.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 1.—The following table shows the course of the market for American Securities and Stocks during the day:

	11:30 A. M.	1 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
Consols for money	92⅝	....	92⅝
Consols for account	92⅝	....	92⅝
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	90¾	90¾	90¾
U. S. 5-20s of 1865 (old)	89⅞	....	89⅞
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	88¾	88¾	88¾
U. S. 10-40s	86¾	....	86¾
Ill. Cent. Railroad Shares	111	110½	110½
Erie Railroad Shares	21½	21½	21½
At. and Gt. West. Shares	29½	29	29

PARIS, March 1.—The Bourse opened and closed firm. Rentes opened at 74f. 05c., and closed at 74f. 22c.

FRANKFORT, March 1.—Bonds closed active at 95⅜@95⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, March 1—4:30 P. M.—Cotton opened dull and closed flat; Middling Uplands opened at 11⅛d. and closed at 11⅛d.@11¼d.; Middling Orleans opened at 11⅜d.@11½d. and closed at 11⅜d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Breadstuffs firmer. Fine Resin, 12s. ℘ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 11½d. ℘ gallon. TRADE REPORT—The advices from Manchester are less favorable, and cause a dullness in the Cotton market. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 35,000 quarters, of which 30,000 are American.

LONDON, March 1.—Whale Oil quiet and steady. Sugar firm both on spot and afloat. Tallow quiet and steady, closing at 44s. to 44s. 3d. ℘ cwt. Refined Petroleum firmer, but not quotably higher. Turpentine quiet and steady.

BREMEN, Feb. 28—Evening.—Petroleum closed firm at 7 thalers.

HAMBURG, Feb. 28—Evening.—Petroleum closed [illegible] and unchanged.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 1.—FLOUR steady and a shade easier at $4 75@5 25 for Spring Extras. WHEAT—No. 1 quiet at 87½c.; No. 2 closed quiet at 78¾c.@79½c.; in the afternoon quiet and steady at 79¼c.@79½c. CORN firmer at 69c.@69¾c. for No. 2; in the afternoon No. 2 dull at 69c.@69¼c. OATS dull and firmer at 37½c.@38c. for No. 2. RYE firm and inactive at 67c. BARLEY nominal. HIGHWINES firm and ½c. higher; sales at 85½c.@86c., iron bound. Mess PORK fairly active at $25 40@$25 50, cash. LARD dull at 14c. MEATS quiet; Dry-salted Shoulders, 9⅛c.@9¼c., loose; Short Clear Middles, seller first half of April, 14c., loose. Dressed HOGS dull at $10 25@$10 50. Live HOGS dull and depressed; $8 50@$9 for common to good. CATTLE in fair request and firm at $4 10@$5 25 for common to good Cows and Steers; $5 75@$6 25 for fair to medium; $6 50@$7 50 for good; $7 75 for extra prime Steers. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 1,800 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON nominally 21½c. FLOUR—Low grades scarce and wanted; Fall Superfine, $4 35@$5; Extras, $5 40@$5 75; Double Extra, $5 05@$5 25; Treble Extra, $5 60@$5 75. WHEAT steady; No. 2 Red Fall, 98c.@$1 05; Choice, $1 14@$1 18. CORN firm; Prime Mixed, 76c.; Yellow, 76c.@77c.; White, 80c.@85c. OATS heavy at 45c.@46c. in bulk; 49c.@53c. sacked. BARLEY dull at $1 05 for Missouri Spring; $1 17½ for prime Fall. RYE dull at 74c. WHISKY dull at 95c. PORK nominally $27. Dry-salted MEATS—Loose Clear Ribs, 14c.; Loose Clear Sides, 14¾c.; Shoulders packed, 10¾c.; Clear Ribs, 14¼c.@14½c.; Clear Sides, 15c. BACON heavy; Shoulders, 12c.@12¼c.; Clear Ribs, 16c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. LARD nominal. CATTLE firm at $4 50@$5 50 for good to prime; $6@$7 for choice to extra. RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 8,500 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels; Oats, 7,500 bushels.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—FLOUR dull under a large supply and some pressure to sell; prices declined 25c.; Extra, $4 50@$5; Family, $5@$5 25. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN firm at 68c.@70c. for Mixed; 73c.@74c. for White or Yellow. OATS dull at 48c.@53c. RYE dull at 80c.@85c. BARLEY dull. TOBACCO unchanged with a fair demand; sales 86 hhds. at $6 10@$22 40 for Trash and Good Leaf. WHISKY firm at 95c., with a better demand. Mess PORK dull; held $27; good country brands could have been sold at $26 25. BULK MEATS in better demand; 250,000 lbs. sold at 10c. for Shoulders, 14c.@14½c. for Sides. BACON lower, with some demand at a decline for Sides; sales at 15¼c. for Clear Ribs, 16¼c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured HAMS dull at 18c.@19c. EXCHANGE steady at 1-10 off buying.

OSWEGO, March 1.—FLOUR steady with a fair demand; sales 1,400 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6@$6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50@$6 75 for White, and $7@$7 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT held at $1 20 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club. CORN quiet at $1 03. BARLEY nominally $1 for up-lake Canada. CORNMEAL, $2 25 for bolted, and $2 15 for unbolted ℘ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $18@$20. SHIPSTUFFS, $23@$25; Middlings, $30@$33 ℘ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 55c.; to Albany, 47c.

LOUISVILLE, March 1.—TOBACCO steady; sales 22 hhds. at $3 75@$5 for Trash; $5 50@$7 for Lugs; $7 50@$15 50 for low to good Leaf. COTTON dull; Middling, 22c. FLOUR firm; Extra Family, $5 25. WHEAT quiet; Red, $1 10; White, $1 20; CORN quiet at 83c. OATS quiet at 63c. RYE quiet at 90c. PROVISIONS demoralized. Mess PORK, $27 50. BACON—Shoulders, 12¼c.; Clear Ribs, 15¼c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 11c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¾c.; Clear Sides, 15c. HAMS—Sugar cured, 19c.@19½c. LARD—Tierce, 16c.; Keg, 17c. WHISKY—Raw, 95c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—COTTON weak; Middling Upland, 23¼c. CLOVERSEED lower at $7 50@$8. FLOUR steady and in fair demand, but prices unchanged. WHEAT firm and quiet; Pennsylvania Red, $1 24@$1 25. RYE unchanged. CORN in fair demand; New Yellow at 91c.@92c., the latter for afloat. OATS unchanged at 54c.@55c. BARLEY dull. PETROLEUM inactive; Crude, 20c.@21c.; Refined, 28c. WHISKY—Small business, at 99c. for Pennsylvania wood-bound, $1 02 for Western iron-bound.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—COTTON dull and heavy at 23c. for Middling. FLOUR firm but less active, and prices unchanged. WHEAT firm and in improved demand; Pennsylvania, $1 24@$1 25. CORN active; White, 94c.@98c.; Yellow, 93c. OATS, 53c.@53½c. RYE, 80c.@90c. Mess PORK, $27 50. BACON quiet; Rib Sides, 15¾c.; Clear Rib, 16¼c.; Shoulders, 12¾c.; Hams, 19c.@20c. LARD, 16¼c. WHISKY, $1 02.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 1.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 455 head; the demand was good, and former prices are maintained; sales of Extra at $12 50@$13 50; First Quality, $11 50@$12 50; Second Quality, $10 50@$11 25; Third Quality, $9@$10 25. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 3,593 head; prices are fully ½c. lower on medium grades; sales in lots at $2 50@$4 50 each; Extra, $5@$8 25.

BUFFALO, March 1.—FLOUR irregular. WHEAT dull; sales 2 cars White Michigan at $1 43. CORN—New firm; sale 3 cars at 75c. on the track. OATS nominal at 50c. RYE neglected. BARLEY dull and unchanged. PEAS dull and unchanged. SEEDS easier; Timothy sold at $4 60@$4 75; Clover at $8 40. PORK quiet at $26 50 for heavy Mess. LARD dull at 16c. HIGHWINES nominal at 99c.

TOLEDO, March 1.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT firmer; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 22; Amber, $1 06; No. 1 Red, $1 14; No. 2 Red, $1 06. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS quiet; No. 2 shade better at 46c. RECEIPTS—4,500 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 1.—COTTON easier but not quotably lower; Middling, 22¼c.@22¾c.; net receipts to-day 7,727 bales; coastwise, 344 bales; total, 8,071 bales; exports, to Vera Cruz, 471 bales; to Boston, 186 bales; to Mobile, 450 bales; sales 4,000 bales; stock, 255,277 bales.

MILWAUKEE, March 1.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm at 87½c. for No. 1; 82c. for No. 2. CORN steady at 40c. for No. 2. OATS dull and unchanged. RYE nominal. Dressed HOGS steady at $10@$10 25. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 1.—Nothing doing in WHEAT. Small sales of RYE at 88c. for State. No transactions in CORN worth reporting. BARLEY taken freely; No. 2 two-rowed State, 85c.; No. 2 six-rowed, 90c. OATS firmer and higher; No. 2 Michigan, 58c.

DETROIT, March 1.—WHEAT steady; Extra White, $1 25; No. 1 White, $1 15; Amber, $1 05@$1 07; Regular, $1 05. OATS, 47c. BARLEY, $1 65@$1 70 ℘ cental. Dressed HOGS, $11@$11 25.

CLEVELAND, March 1.—WHEAT dull and nominal. CORN—Nothing doing. OATS dull and nominal. RYE quiet and unchanged. BARLEY dull at 85c.@$1 for State and Canada.

MOBILE, Ala, March 1.—COTTON dull and tending downwards; Middling, 22c.; receipts to-day, 1,062 bales; exports, to the Continent, 512 bales; to New-Orleans, 149 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 72,486 bales.

NORFOLK, Va., March 1.—COTTON dull and prices nominal; Low Middling, 21¼c.@21½c.; receipts to-day, 538 bales; exports, coastwise, 439 bales; no sales; stock, 7,123 bales.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 1.—COTTON firm; Good Ordinary, 19¾c.; total receipts to-day, 1,484 bales; exports, coastwise, 172 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 49,123 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 1.—COTTON dull and prices nominal and unsettled; Middling, 22½c.; total receipts to-day, 555 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 22,437 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 1.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 22c.; total receipts to-day, 1,314 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 62,119 bales.

BOSTON, March 1.—COTTON quiet but steady; Middling, 23¾c.@24c.; receipts, 975 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 10,500 bales.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 1—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Cloudy	30
Halifax	E.	Cloudy	36
Portland	N. W.	Cloudy	35
Boston	W.	Cloudy	41
New-York	N. W.	Clear	34
Philadelphia	W.	Clear	33
Wilmington, Del.	N. W.	Clear	38
Washington	N. W.	Cloudy	40
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	48
Richmond	N. W.	Clear	38
Charleston	S. W.	Clear	54
Savannah	—	Clear	60
Augusta, Ga.	—	Cloudy	52
Oswego	N. W.	Cloudy	31
Buffalo	S. E.	Snowing	29
Pittsburg	W.	Cloudy	29
Chicago	N. W.	Cloudy	32
Louisville	S. W.	Cloudy	35
New-Orleans	S.	Clear	56
Key West	N. E.	Clear	68
Havana	—	Clear	73

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Idaho	March 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Calabria	March 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	March 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Ocean Queen	March 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Union	March 5	New-York	Bremen.
St. Laurent	March 5	New-York	Havre.
Erin	March 5	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Antwerp	March 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	March 5	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Eagle	March 3	New-York	Havana.
Hy. Chauncey	March 5	New-York	Aspinwall.

Foreign Mails Close at Post Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, *via* Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Idaho* at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters only on Pier No. 46 North River to 2 P. M.

THURSDAY.

For Havana and West Indies, by the *Eagle* at 2 P. M. For Bermuda, by the *Fah Kee*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 1—*In steamship Russia, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Cargill, Miss Crease, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Elfelt, Mr. Carvell, Mr. Austin, M. Hissey, Mr. Freand, Mr. Retzel, W. Goddard, Mrs. W. W. Goddard and daughter, W. Sloane, V. Huston, Mr. and Mrs. E. Johnson, Mr. Cunningham, E. Liesognol, Mr. Ransom, C. Wolf, Mr. Gledhill, J. Lindsay, Mrs. Sherwood and daughter, Mrs. W. E. Wolf, J. Sherwood, Jr., Colonel J. W. B. Franklin, A. G. Peabody, J. Schlesinger, L. J. Post, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Littlefield, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. King, J. P. Ashe, Samuel Hope, Thos. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rook, F. Budge, H. McInnes, W. D. Sloane, Mrs. Wm. Sloane, Sen., P. L. Mills, Mrs. Mills, E. C. Goodwin, Mrs. A. Gaylord, Mr. Swift, Mrs. Arnold, D. M. T. Forbes, Alexander Forbes, W. R. Paddon, Josh. Levi, Mrs. G. Overbeck, Mrs. G. Krauss, Jr., Mrs. R. Smith, Mrs. J. Hecker, Mrs. L. Livingston, Mrs. F. Livingston, [illegible] Miss Crease's maid servant, Mrs. Littlefield's maid servant, Mr. Wallmuller, N. J. Nathan, Mrs. M. Greenfield, Mrs. Thurlow's maid servant, Mr. Livingston's man servant, Mr. King's man servant, Mr. and Mrs. C. Meade.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 34 | Sun sets..... 5 53 | Moon sets.. 6 19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 03 | Gov. Island. 8 53 | Hell Gate..10 14

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, March 1.

Arrived.

Steamship Russia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool Feb. 19, with mdse. and 75 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. Feb. 23, lat. 49 41, lon. 31 32, passed an Inman steamship, bound E.; 24th, lat. 48 11, lon. 37 30, passed a Guion steamship, bound E.; 28th, lat. 40 56, lon. 67 45, passed a National steamship, bound E.; same day, lat. 40 51, lon. 66 58, passed a Glasgow steamship, bound E.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Feb. 26, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison. Feb. 27, 25 miles S. from Frying Pan Lightship, signalized steamship General Barnes, hence for Savannah, and steamship South Carolina, hence for Charleston.

Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 26, with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Wm. P. Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to James Hand.

Steamship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah Feb. 26, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Ship George Peabody, (of Boston,) Paine, Manila Oct. 17, with hemp and sugar to Wm. F. Weld & Co. Passed Anjier Nov. 9, the Cape of Good Hope Dec. 28, and crossed the equator Jan. 28, in lon. 38.

Ship Swallow, (of Boston,) McLaughlin, Liverpool Jan 23, with mdse. to Bacon & Russell. Came the Southern passage and had fine weather.

Ship Daniel Webster, Brown, London Jan. 6, with mdse. and passengers to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Is anchored on the Bar.

Bark T. K. Weiden, Nickerson, Marseilles Dec. 21, and Gibraltar 30th, via St. Thomas Feb. 14, with mdse. to J. E. Ward & Co. Had N. W. gales on the coast for the last 10 ds.; put into St. Thomas Jan. 14 for repairs, having sprung aleak Jan. 1 in a heavy gale from N.W.

Bark Lucy Frances, Upton, Cienfuegos 24 ds., with sugar and molasses to Ponvert & Co.—vessel to Thompson & Hunter.

Bark Lavinia, Davis, Havana Jan. 16, via Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to master. Is anchored on the Bar.

Brig Lydia H. Cole, (of Turk's Island,) Janes, Guantanamo 18 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos—vessel to Waydell & Co. Had rough weather the entire passage, and been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras; Feb. 21, off Hatteras, was in co. with brig Huntress, from Guantanamo for Philadelphia.

Brig St. Joseph, (of Quebec,) Bernier, Miniatitlan 18 ds., with mahogany and cedar to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Had westerly gales on the coast.

Brig Scio, (of Barbados,) Brown, Cienfuegos 23 ds., with sugar to Brusiere & Aviles—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had fine weather all the passage.

Brig Virginia, Johnston, Martinique, via St. Thomas 15 ds., in ballast to S. R. Reynal & Son. Put into Delaware Breakwater Feb. 27 for a harbor.

Schr. John W. Dodge, Taylor, San Blas 22 ds., with cocoanuts to James A. Stetson. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras; had a succession of N. W. gales, and was blown in the Gulf Stream twice; Feb. 21, lat. 33, lon. 77, saw a small quantity of cotton adrift.

Schr. Willie Dill, Howland, Beaufort, N. C., 6 ds., with cotton and naval stores to Thomas, Holmes & Co. Had rough weather on the passage; Feb. 27, off Cape May, had a heavy N. E. gale, and carried away jib.

Schr. Carrie Walker, McFarland, Jacksonville, Fla., 7 ds., with yellow pine to J. Wilder, Son & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Anna C. Leverett, Thompson, Tampico 18 ds., with hides, fustic, &c., to Brugiere & Thebaud. Since passing Cape Florida has had rough weather.

Schr. Palma, Rankin, Georgetown, S. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Benner, Brown & Pinckney.

Schr. David Collins, Collins, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. B. H. Jones, Davis, Jacksonville, Fla., 8 ds., with yellow pine to P. Nelson.

Schr. Z. L. Adams, Mitchell, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Marcus Hunter, Orr, Matanzas 13 ds., with molasses to order.

Schr. Maud Webster, Wentworth, Jacksonville, Fla., 9 ds., with yellow pine to P. Nelson.

Schr. Sophia Godfrey, Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 19, with yellow pine to Alsop & Clark.

Schr. Ella Mathews, McEwen, Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 21, with yellow pine to John W. Russell.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. John Warren, McGar, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Nath. Holmes, Northrup, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Memento, Mason, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. George Washington, Peck, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Mary H. Stockham, Cordery, Wilmington, N. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Richmond, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Geo. S. Lanphear, Rogers, George's Banks, with fish to Geo. Lanphear.

Schr. Sinbad, Avery, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Island City, Allen, Gloucester, with fish to J. Stetson.

Schr. City Point, White, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Haze, McNamee, Greenwich.

Schr. Harriet, Crowley, Providence.

Schr. Cinderella, Vaughan, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Susan, Hodgebon, Hyannis.

WIND—At sunset, moderate, N. W., clear.

Below.

Bark Yumuri, (Br.,) Johnson, Sagua Feb. 5, with sugar to Waydell & Co.

Sailed.

Steamships Virgo, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Niagara, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 1.—Arr. steamships George Appold, from Baltimore; Roman, from Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 1.—The ship U. Boynton, from Callao, has received orders at the Capes for New-York.

Passed in for Baltimore, bark Earthwood, from Montevideo.

Passed out, schr. T. H. Oakes, for Barbados.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 27, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Ella May, for Boston; Ocean Belle, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., for do.; Mary Weaver, Philadelphia, for do.; Nil Desperandum, Boston, for Tangier; J. G. Curtis, do. for Norfolk; Mary Limeburner, Bucksville, S. C., 7 ds., for Belfast; Wm. T. Emersen, Rockland, for New-York; L. T. Knight, Rockport, Me., for Wilmington, N. C.; Sedona, do. for Norfolk, Va.; Martha T. Pike, Gloucester, for New-York; Logas, Portland, for Baltimore; morning of Feb. 25, on Nantucket Shoals, Charles Parsons, seaman, was washed off the bowsprit of the L. and lost.

Sld. schrs. Alice Oakes, N. J. Miller, (Br.,) Billow, Alaska, W. H. West, Herald, Wm. T. Emerson and Ocean Belle.

P. M.—No arrivals.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Amos Falkenburg, Captain Terrell, while entering Elizabethport, let go her anchor in shoal water, and running on it, stove a hole in her bottom, causing her to leak badly.

Spoken, &c.

Crown Point—schr., hence for St. Pierre, Mart., Feb. 24, lat. 37 12, lon. 72.

Fearless—Br. brig, hence for Cardenas, Feb. 27, lat. 39, lon. 73.

James Ratchford—Br. brig, from Gibraltar for Gloucester, Mass., 27 ds. out, Feb. 28, lat. 21 20, lon. 60 20.

S. W. Holbrook—bark, bound S., Feb. 15, lat. 27 30, lon. 70 15.

Wiley Smith—brig, from St. Thomas for Baltimore, Feb. 19, lat. 23, lon. 59.

Foreign Ports.

At Guantanamo, Feb. 10, brig Frank Churchill, for New-York, ldg.

At Miniatitlan, Feb. 10, bark Alert, (Dan.,) for New-York next day.

HAVANA, Feb. 28.—Arr. steamship City of Mexico, Deaken, from New-York for Vera Cruz.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, March 1.—The Inman steamship City of Baltimore, from New-York Feb. 19, arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 1.—The steamship Donau, from New-York for Bremen, arrived here to-day at 2:30 P. M.

LIVERPOOL, March 1.—The Cunard steamship Siberia, from New-York Feb. 17, arrived here at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The steamship Manhattan, from New-York Feb. 16 arrived to-day.

MOVILLE, March 1.—The steamship Anglia, from New-York Feb. 19, for Glasgow, was signaled early this morning.

BREST, March 1.—The steamship Ville de Paris, from New-York Feb. 19, for Havre, touched at this port at 10:30 last evening.

NO MORE MEDICINE.

Seventy thousand cures by DUBARRY'S delicious, health-restoring food, THE REVALENTA ARABICA, which restores good appetite, perfect digestion, sound sleep, healthy lungs and liver, strong nerves, and cures effectually indigestion, dyspepsia, habitual constipation, flatulency, phlegm, cough, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, all kinds of fevers, hemorrhoids, nervous, bilious and liver complaints; sore throats, catarrhs, colds, noises in the head and ears, rheumatism, gout, impurities, eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia, irritability, sleeplessness, acidity, palpitation of the heart, heartburn, headache, debility, dropsy, cramps, sprains, nausea and sickness, sinking, diarrhœa, &c. It nourishes better than meat, and saves, moreover, fifty times its cost in other remedies.

THE POPE'S HEALTH RESTORED by DUBARRY'S FOOD.—Cure No. 68,413—Rome—The health of the Holy Father is excellent, especially since he has confined himself entirely to DuBarry's Revalenta Arabica Food, which has produced a surprisingly beneficial effect on his health, and his Holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly. Gazette du Midi.—Cure No. 64,210—Marchioness of Brehan—Of seven years' liver complaint, sleeplessness, debility, dyspepsia and loss of flesh. Cure No. 1,771—Lord Stuart de Decies—Of many years' dyspepsia. No. 49,832—Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness and vomiting—Maria Toly. Cure No. 46,270—James Roberts, Esq., Frimley, Surrey—Of thirty years' diseased lungs, spitting of blood, constipation, liver derangement and partial deafness. Cure No. 73,468—Trenton, N. J., Nov. 4, 1869.—I have found DuBarry's Revalenta Food the sine qua non for indigestion—J. C. Boardman, M. D. Sold in tins—one pound, $1 25; two pounds, $2; twelve pounds, $10; also the Revalenta Chocolate, $1 50 per pound. T. DUBARRY & CO., 163 William-st., New-York; JOHN F. HENRY, 8 College-place; F. C. WELLS & CO., 192 Fulton-st.; HEGEMAN & CO., 203, &c., Broadway; and all druggists.

SPRING, 1870!

NEW GOODS
AT RETAIL,
MONDAY, FEB. 28.

FRENCH PRINTS,
PERCALES, JACONETS,
LAWNS, ORGANDIES,
Percale and Jaconet Robes,
ENGLISH PRINTS,
ALL OF NEW STYLES, AND MOSTLY CONFINED TO OURSELVES.
ALSO,
A MAGNIFICENT LINE
OF
WHITE PIQUES,
EMBRACING
Over Two Hundred Different
Qualities and Patterns,
WHICH WE BELIEVE TO BE UNEQUALED
IN THE MARKET.
ALSO,
FIVE CASES TAKO CLOTHS FOR
SUITS AT 25C. PER YARD,
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
TO WHICH WE INVITE ATTENTION.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

IN ANTICIPATION OF REMOVAL TO OUR NEW BUILDING ON UNION-SQUARE, WE OFFER OUR CHOICE STOCK OF
Real Bronze Gas Fixtures,
Chandelier Brackets,
Reading Lights,
Newel Lights, &c.,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE. ALSO,
SELECTIONS
FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS
OF
IMITATION BRONZE GAS FIXTURES,
AT
Greatly Reduced Prices.
DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GAS FIXTURES, TO SUIT FURNISHING AND DECORATIONS AS HERETOFORE.

TIFFANY & CO.,
550 and 552 Broadway.

FRENCH CLOCKS
BRONZES
AND MUSICAL BOXES.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE WORLD.

Alex. M. Hays & Co.,
NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE.
☞ SIGN OF GOLD TELEGRAPH. ☜

AIR LINE BONDS

CONNECTICUT INVESTORS

will find the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN and WILLIMANTIC R. R. Co. *the most desirable form of investment now offered in the market.*

The Bonds *are exempt from every form of State or local taxation, and from the U. S. Income Tax.*

The average saving thus made will amount to *two and one-half per cent.*, which, added to the interest received, makes them equal to a bond paying *nine and one-half per cent.*, and this rate of income *is not affected by a decline in gold.*

The Bonds are issued *only* as the work progresses, and for but *one-half of the actual cash expenditures* on the road. They are secured by a *first mortgage* on *all the property* of the Company, of whatever kind. The STATE OF CONNECTICUT is made *trustee* for the bondholders, and *every bond* must be issued from the office of, and be countersigned by, the *Comptroller.* They are issued in denominations of $500 and $1,000, are COUPON or REGISTERED, have twenty years to run, and are payable, principal and interest, in New-York. The bonds are offered at par and interest.

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WHERE?

The great requisite to success in life or business is to know where you can best procure what you want. MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, MECHANICS, INVENTORS, &c., will promote their own interest by attention to the following:

We are prepared to furnish estimates and drawings at the lowest possible rates, AS MANUFACTURERS OF TOOLS, DIES AND MACHINES FOR SPECIAL WORK of every description. Also general jobbing machinists, spinning by hand, or machine and chucks furnished to pattern. Blanking, stamping and press work for the trade, in iron, brass, tin or steel, done promptly to order. We manufacture SHEET AND ROLL BRASS AND COPPER WIRE, brass and copper tubing. Special attention paid to orders for EXACT SIZES AND WIDTHS. Models made and inventors' ideas perfected.

Our superior machinery enables us to furnish the best quality of goods at the lowest price.

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S. A. MIDDLEBROOK, Supt.

Circulars with particulars sent free upon application.

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Spiral Spring Butt Co.,
NO. 27 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.

THOS. R. AGNEW,
GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES,
and everything in the line of
FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.
"His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, his Sugars, Spices and Hams."—*Tribune*, Dec. 22, 1869.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. PAREPA-ROSA. GLORIOUS AND UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA. CARL ROSA, C. D. HESS & CO., Proprietors and Directors. D. DE VIVO, Business Manager. H. JACKSON, Stage Manager. Triumphant return to New-York of Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, with her celebrated opera company, after a series of uninterrupted ovations in all the principal Western and Eastern cities, where they have been received by enthusiastic audiences; houses invariably crowded, with a spontaneous and unanimous indorsement by the Press and public as the best operatic company of the time. A brief season will be given, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, March 14, when the great musical event of the season will be the production, for the first time in English, in this City, and thirtieth time in America, of Mozart's master-work, MARRIAGE OF FIGARO, (Figaro's Hochzeit,) the absorbing operatic sensation of the day. An opera seldom performed either in Europe or America, from the fact that its production requires an entire double company, but which the directors are proud to be able to present with a most complete and effective cast, including nearly every principal artist of this grand company. The sale of seats will commence Thursday, March 10. Full particulars in future announcements.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF THE [illegible] this City, a GOLD LOCKET, containing [illegible] lady and lock of hair; monogram [illegible] side. A reward will be given [illegible] to R. BARLOWS, 86 [illegible]